

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

MINUTES

NOVEMBER 2, 2000

THOMAS M. GATTLE, JR.
CHAIRMAN

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

The following constitute minutes of the Commission Meeting
and are not a verbatim transcript of the proceedings.

Tapes of the meetings are kept at the
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
2000 Quail Drive

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808

For more information, call (225) 765-2806

AGENDA
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
NOVEMBER 2, 2000

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

Thursday, November 2, 2000

Chairman Tom Gattle presiding.

Bill Busbice
Tom Kelly
Jerry Stone

Assistant Secretary Phil Bowman was also present.

Commissioners Glynn Carver, Warren Delacroix and Norman McCall were absent from the meeting.

Chairman Gattle called for a motion for approval of the **October 5, 2000 Commission Minutes**. A motion for approval was made by Commissioner Kelly and seconded by Commissioner Stone. The motion passed with no opposition.

The **Monthly Law Enforcement Report for October** was given by Major Keith LaCaze. The following numbers of citations and warnings were issued during the month of October.

Region I - Minden - 52 citations and 24 warnings.

Region II - Monroe - 52 citations and 35 warnings.

Region III - Alexandria - 77 citations and 17 warnings.

Region IV - Ferriday - 84 citations and 1 warning.

Region V - Lake Charles - 79 citations and 24 warnings.

Region VI - Opelousas - 132 citations and 37 warnings.

Region VII - Baton Rouge - 71 citations and 27 warnings.

Region VIII - New Orleans - 317 citations and 23 warnings. Chairman Gattle stated these numbers represented a good case load

for that region. He then asked if the cases were all by the 18 region agents. Major LaCaze stated the agents had help from the Statewide Strike Force and the Oyster Strike Force, but that there are several vacant positions in that region.

Region IX - Thibodaux - 183 citations and 30 warnings.

Oyster Strike Force - 98 citations.

Statewide Strike Force - 26 citations.

Seafood Investigation Unit - 21 citations.

SWEP - 22 citations.

Refuge Patrol - 58 citations, 15 warnings and 10 public assist cases.

The grand total of citations issued statewide for the month of October was 1,272. Also there were 241 warning citations issued for the month.

The aviation report for October 2000 showed enforcement pilots flew three airplanes a total of 74.5 hours for enforcement and 8.4 hours for other divisions. Also there were 7 citations issued.

Chairman Gattle asked if a case by the Statewide Strike Force for "Hunting from a Moving Vehicle or Aircraft" was from an aircraft? Major LaCaze stated it was from a moving vehicle. Chairman Gattle then asked if it was hard to make a hunting case from an aircraft? Major LaCaze stated it was nearly impossible.

Mr. Jimmy Anthony began the agenda item, **Announce Duck Stamp Competition Winner**, stating the 13th Annual Competition was held November 1, 2000 for the 2001-2002 duck stamp image. The northern shoveler, or commonly known as the spoonbill, was the selected species. The shoveler is at a record high with 3.5 million breeders. Last year's harvest was over 110,000. There were 14 entries in this year's competition. The third place design was by Mr. Reggie McLeroy from Ruston. The second place was by Mr. Dale Pousson from Egan. Mr. Murrell Butler from St. Francisville took top honors. Mr. Anthony explained several accomplishments by Mr. Butler including being selected Artist of the Year in 1988 by the Louisiana Wild Turkey Federation. Mr. Butler's paintings and prints should be available by next spring.

Rule Ratification - 2001 Turkey Season was presented by Mr. Dave Arnoldi. He began stating there were a few adjustments to the season for next year. The first change was including a portion of Ouachita and Morehouse Parishes in Area B since habitat has improved and the area now has a harvestable population. One day youth lottery hunts will occur on Loggy Bayou and Big Lake WMAs and will be guided by the Louisiana Chapter of the National Turkey Federation. Area A season dates will be March 24 through April 22; Area B - March 31 through April 15 and Area C - March 24 through April 1. Tensas National Wildlife Refuge will also have a youth lottery hunt on March 17 and 18, 2001. Chairman Gattle asked was the purpose of changing the boundary in Ouachita and Morehouse Parishes? Mr. Arnoldi stated the turkey counts show there is a huntable population in that area. Chairman Gattle asked for clarity on the baiting rule for turkeys. Mr. Tommy Prickett stated a number of years ago, feeding turkeys was a common practice, but it has always been illegal to take turkeys over bait in this State. Previous regulations stated you could not hunt turkeys within 100 yards of a feeding station. This law now reads "lure and attraction" where it is the agents call to determine if a turkey has been taken was attracted by bait. Major Brian Spillman stated the law is putting the burden of proof back on the agents to prove the turkey was lured and attracted to bait. He added that the law works the same way as the federal dove baiting regulations. Chairman Gattle commented it is more difficult to make a case now rather than when the regulation was set at 100 yards. Major Spillman agreed with Chairman Gattle. Commissioner Busbice felt the 100 yard regulation was close, maybe it could be expanded to 300 or 400 yards. Then he asked if the Kisatchie National Forest lands was mimicking the outside areas for the turkey season? Mr. Arnoldi stated the season dates are the same. Commissioner Busbice then asked if the deer season on Kisatchie National Forest was the same as outside? Mr. Prickett stated deer regulations on Kisatchie are not the same as outside, they are more restrictive. But they do provide for dog hunting of deer. The season structures for the past 10 to 12 years have been restricted due to the numbers of deer on the lands. Mr. Prickett feels that the deer herd has improved because of the restricted season. Commissioner Busbice stated the use of WMAs has grown since there are no more private lands that are not already leased. He then asked the staff to look at opening the National Forest lands next year to take pressure off the WMAs. Commissioner Busbice asked how many acres does the National Forest Service control in the State. Mr. Prickett felt that number may be around 800,000 acres. Chairman Gattle asked for public comments and none were heard. He then asked Mr. Arnoldi to read the

Therefore Be It Resolved portion of the Resolution. Commissioner Busbice made a motion adopting the Resolution and it was seconded by Commissioner Kelly. The motion passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Resolution and Rule are made a part of the record.)

RESOLUTION

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
November 2, 2000

The following was adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its regular Commission Meeting held in Baton Rouge LA, November 2, 2000.

WHEREAS, it is the constitutional responsibility of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to establish hunting seasons for wild turkeys, and

WHEREAS, authority to establish seasons, bag limits, possession limits and other rules and regulations for the hunting, taking and possession of any species of wild game birds is vested in the Commission by R.S. 56:115, and

WHEREAS, this action will provide for the protection and conservation of wild turkeys and allow for recreational opportunities for sport hunting on both public and private lands, and

WHEREAS, the Commission and Department staff have jointly reviewed and considered all available biological information, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the attached rules, regulations, season dates, and bag limits affecting sport hunting of wild turkeys are hereby adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

Thomas M. Gattle, Jr., Chairman
Wildlife and Fisheries
Commission

James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
Department of Wildlife and
Fisheries

RULE

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

In accordance with the Notice of Intent published in the July 2000 Louisiana Register, the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, at its regular monthly meeting in November hereby ratifies regulation on open hunting season dates, bag limit, methods of taking, and rules and regulation on Department operated wildlife management areas for turkeys. Authority to establish regulations are vested in the Commission by §115 of Title 56 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

Title 76

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part XIX. Hunting and WMA Regulations

Chapter 1. Resident Game Hunting Seasons

§113. Turkey Hunting Regulations

A. Daily limit is one gobbler, three gobblers per season. Still hunting only. Use of dogs, baiting, electronic calling devices and live decoys is illegal. Turkeys may be hunted with shotguns, including muzzleloading shotguns, using shot not larger than #2 lead or BB steel shot, and bow and arrow but by no other means. Shooting turkeys from a moving or stationary vehicle is prohibited. Shotguns capable of holding more than three shells prohibited.

B. No person shall hunt, trap or take turkeys by the aid of baiting or on or over any baited area. Baiting means placing, exposing, depositing or scattering of corn (shelled, shucked or unshucked), wheat or other grain, salt, or other feed so as to constitute a lure, attraction or enticement to, on or over any areas where hunters are attempting to take turkeys.

C. A baited area is any area where corn (shelled, shucked or unshucked), wheat or other grain, salt, or other feed capable of luring, attracting or enticing turkeys is directly or indirectly placed, exposed, deposited, distributed or scattered. Such areas remain baited areas for 15 days following complete removal of all such corn, wheat or other grain, salt, or other feed.

D. Wildlife agents are authorized to close such baited areas and to place signs in the immediate vicinity designating closed zones and dates of closure.

E. The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries strongly discourages "feeding" agricultural grains to wild turkeys as this practice increases the risk of birds contracting potentially lethal diseases. Repeatedly placing grain in the same area may expose otherwise healthy birds to disease contaminated soils, grain containing lethal toxins and other diseased turkeys using the same feeding site. Properly distributed food plots (clovers, wheat, millet and chufa) are far more desirable for turkeys and have the added benefit of appealing to a wide variety of wildlife.

F. It is unlawful to take from the wild or possess in captivity any live wild turkeys or their eggs. No pen raised turkeys from within or without the state shall be liberated (released) within the state.

G. All licensed turkey hunters are required to have a Turkey Stamp in their possession while turkey hunting in addition to basic and big game licenses.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:115.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 25:2263 (November 1999), amended LR 26: (November 2000).

§115. Statewide Turkey Hunting Areas-Resident Game Birds and Animals

A. Shooting hours: one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	DAILY BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
Turkey	See Schedule	1	3/season

B. Turkey Hunting Schedule

AREA	SEASON DATES
A	March 24-April 22

B	March 31-April 15
C	March 24-April 1

C. 2001 Turkey Hunting Season - Open Only in the Following Areas

1. Area A - March 24-April 22

a. All of the following parishes are open:

- i. East Baton Rouge;
- ii. East Feliciana;
- iii. LaSalle;
- iv. Livingston;
- v. Natchitoches (Exception: See Kisatchie National Forest hunting schedule for National Forest dates);
- vi. St. Helena;
- vii. St. Tammany;
- viii. Tangipahoa;
- ix. Washington;
- x. West Baton Rouge;
- xi. West Feliciana (including Raccourci Island).

b. Portions of the following parishes are also open:

- i. Allen: North of La. 26 from DeRidder to the junction of La. 104 and north of La. 104;
- ii. Avoyelles: That portion bounded on the east by the Atchafalaya River northward from Simmesport, on the north by Red River to the Brouillette Community, on the west by La. 452 from Brouillette to La. 1 eastward to Simmesport, and that

portion surrounding Pomme de Terre WMA, bounded on the north, east and south by La. 451, on the west by the Big Bend Levee from its junction at the Bayou des Glaise structure east of Bordelonville southward to its junction with La. 451;

iii. Beauregard: North of La. 26 east of DeRidder, north and east of U.S. 171-190 from the junction of La. 26 to DeRidder, and north of U.S. 190 from DeRidder to Texas state line;

iv. Caldwell: West of Ouachita River southward to Catahoula Parish line, east of La. 165 from LaSalle Parish line to the junction of La. 126, north of La. 126 westward to the Winn Parish line;

v. Catahoula: West of Ouachita River southward to La. 559 at Duty Ferry, north of La. 559 to La. 124, south and west of La. 124 from Duty Ferry to La. 8 at Harrisonburg and north of La. 8 to La. 126, north and east of La. 126. ALSO that portion lying east of La. 15;

vi. Concordia: That portion east of Hwy. 15 and west of Hwy. 65 from its juncture with Hwy. 15 at Clayton;

vii. Evangeline: North and west of La. 115, north of La. 106 from St. Landry to La. 13, west of La. 13 from Pine Prairie to Mamou and north of La. 104 west of Mamou;

viii. Franklin: That portion lying east of Hwy. 17 and east of Hwy. 15 from its juncture with Hwy. 17 at Winnsboro;

ix. Grant: All of the parish except that portion of land that lies north of the Red River between U.S. 71 and La. 8. Exception: See Kisatchie National Forest hunting schedule for season dates;

x. Iberville: West of La. Hwy. 1. EXCEPTION: see Sherburne WMA for special season dates on all state, federal and private lands within Sherburne boundaries;

xi. Madison: That portion lying west of U.S. Hwy. 65 and south of U.S. Hwy. 80;

xii. Pointe Coupee: All except that portion bounded on the west by La. 77 and La. 10, northward from U.S. 190 to La. 1 at Morganza, on the north and east by La. 1 to its junction with La. 78 and by La. 78 from Parlang to U.S. 190. Further EXCEPTION: see Sherburne WMA for special season dates on all state, federal and private lands within Sherburne boundaries;

xiii. Rapides: All of the parish except that portion of lands that lies north of the Red River and south of U.S. Hwy. 71 from its juncture with the Red River northward to the Grant Parish line. Exception: See Kisatchie National Forest hunting schedule for season dates;

xiv. Richland: That portion south of U.S. Hwy. 80 and east of Hwy. 17;

xv. Sabine: That portion north of Hwy. 6 from Toledo Bend Lake to Many; east of Hwy. 171 from Many to the Vernon Parish line;

xvi. St. Landry: That portion bounded on the north by U.S. 190, west by the West Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee. ALSO that portion of the parish bounded on the north by La. 10 from the West Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee to Burton's Lake, on the east by Burton's Lake, on the south by Petite Prairie Bayou to its junction with the old O.G. Railroad right-of-way then by the O.G.R.R. right-of-way westward to U.S. 71 and on the west by the West Atchafalaya Guide Levee to its junction with La. 10, EXCEPT the Indian Bayou tract owned by the U.S. Corps of Engineers;

xvii. Upper St. Martin: All within the Atchafalaya Basin. EXCEPTION: see Sherburne WMA for special season dates on all state, federal and private lands within Sherburne boundaries;

xviii. Tensas: That portion west of Hwy. 65 from the Concordia Parish line to its juncture with Hwy. 128, north of La. 128 to St. Joseph; west and north of La. 605, 604 and 3078 northward to Port Gibson Ferry. Also all lands lying east of the main channel of the Mississippi River;

xix. Vernon: That portion east of Hwy. 171 from the Sabine Parish line to the junction of Hwy. 111, south of Hwy. 111 westward to Hwy. 392, and south of Hwy. 392 westward to the

Sabine Parish line. Exception: See Kisatchie National Forest hunting schedule for season dates.

2. Area B - March 31-April 15

a. All of the following parishes are open:

- i. Bienville;
- ii. Bossier;
- iii. Claiborne;
- iv. Lincoln;
- v. Red River;
- vi. Webster, including Caney Ranger District of Kisatchie National Forest.
- vii. Union .

b. Portions of the following parishes are open:

- i. Caddo: That portion north of La. 2 from the Texas state line to U.S. 71, east of U.S. 71 from La. 2 to I-20, south of I-20 from U.S. 71 to U.S. 171, and east of U.S. 171 to the DeSoto Parish line;
- ii. DeSoto: That portion east of U.S. 171 from the Caddo Parish line to U.S. 84 and south of U.S. 84;
- iii. East Carroll: East of U.S. 65 from Arkansas state line to Madison Parish line;
- iv. Jackson: West of Parish Road 243 from Lincoln Parish line to Parish Road 238, west and south of Parish Road 238 to La. 144, west of La. 144 to La. 34, west of La. 34 to Chatham, north and west of La. 4 from Chatham to Weston, north and west of La. 505 from Weston to Wyatt, west of U.S. 167 from Wyatt to Winn Parish line;
- v. Ouachita: East of La. 143 from Union Parish line to Hwy. 80 in West Monroe, north of Hwy. 80 to La. 139, west of La. 139 to the Morehouse Parish line;

vi. Morehouse: West of U.S. 165 from the Arkansas line to Bonita, north and west of La. 140 to junction of La. 830-4 (Cooper Lake Road), west of La. 830-4 to U.S. 165, north of U.S. 165 to La. 139, west of La. 139 to Ouachita Parish line;

3. Area C - March 24-April 1

a. All of the following parish is open:

i. Winn (EXCEPTION: see Kisatchie National Forest hunting schedule for season dates)

b. Portions of the following parishes are open:

i. Ascension: All east of the Mississippi River;

ii. Allen: South of La. 26 from DeRidder to Oberlin, west of U.S. 165 south of Oberlin;

iii. Avoyelles: South of La. 1 to West Protection Levee, south to Avoyelles Parish line;

iv. Beauregard: South of La. 26 east of DeRidder, east of U.S. 171 from the junction of La. 26 to Ragley, south of La. 12 west to Ragley;

v. Calcasieu: South of La. 12 east of Dequincy, east of La. 27 from Dequincy to I-10, and north of I-10 east of Sulphur;

vi. Concordia: North and east of Sugar Mill Chute (Concordia Parish) from the state line westward to Red River, east of Red River northward to Cocodrie Bayou, east of Cocodrie Bayou northward to U.S. Hwy. 84, south of U.S. Hwy. 84 eastward to La. Hwy. 15 (Ferriday), east of La. Hwy. 15 northward to U.S. Hwy. 65 (Clayton), east of U.S. Hwy. 65 northward to Tensas Parish line;

vii. Iberville: All east of the Mississippi River;

viii. Jefferson Davis: West of U.S. 165 and north of I-10;

ix. Madison: South of Hwy. 80 and east of U.S. Hwy. 65 to Tensas Parish line and all lands lying east of the main channel of the Mississippi River;

x. St. Landry: That portion bounded on the south by La. 10, on the west by the West Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee, on the east by La. 105, and on the north by the Avoyelles Parish line;

xi. Tensas: East and south of U.S. Hwy. 65 from Concordia Parish line to Hwy. 128, south of Hwy. 128 to St. Joseph, east and south of La. Hwy. 605, 604 and 3078 northward to Port Gibson Ferry.

xii. Franklin and Richland Parishes - That portion lying west of La. Hwy. 17 from Ringle Road to La. Hwy. 577 at Crowville, north of La. Hwy. 577 to La. Hwy. 15 at Baskin, east of La. Hwy. 15 to Big Creek, and south and east of Big Creek to junction of Little Road, and south of Little, Ferguson and Ringle Roads to La. Hwy. 17.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:115.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 25:2264 (November 1999), amended LR 26: (November 2000).

§117. 2001 Wildlife Management Area Turkey - Hunting Regulations

A. General

1. The following rules and regulations concerning management, protection and harvest of wildlife have been officially approved and adopted by the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission in accordance with the authority provided in Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, Section 109 of Title 56. Failure to comply with these regulations will subject the individual to citation and/or expulsion from the management area.

2. Only those Wildlife Management Areas listed are open to turkey hunting.

3. All trails and roads designated as ATV Only shall be closed to ATVs from March 1 through September 15. ATV off-road or trail travel is prohibited. Walk-in hunting only (bicycles permitted), unless opened by sign on trail.

4. Bag limits on WMAs are part of the season bag limit. The bag limit for turkeys on Wildlife Management Areas is two per area, not to exceed two per season for all WMAs. Only one turkey is allowed to be taken during special lottery hunts. The bag limit for turkeys is one gobbler per day and three gobblers per season including those taken on WMAs.

B. Permits

1. Self-Clearing Permits: All turkey hunts, including lottery hunts, are self-clearing and all hunters must check in daily by picking up a permit from a self-clearing station. Upon completion of each daily hunt, the hunter must check out by completing the hunter report portion of the permit and depositing it in the check-out box at a self-clearing station before exiting the WMA.

2. Lottery Hunts: Bayou Macon, Dewey Wills, Georgia-Pacific, Loggy Bayou, Sabine, Sherburne, Sicily Island and Tunica Hills WMAs are restricted to those persons selected as a result of the pre-application lottery. Deadline for receiving applications is February 15, 2001. Application fee of \$5 must be sent with each application. Applicants may submit only one application and will be selected for one WMA Turkey Lottery Hunt annually. Submitting more than one application will result in disqualification. Contact any district office for applications. Hunters must abide by self-clearing permit requirements.

3. Requests for information on WMA regulations, permits, lottery hunt applications and maps may be directed to any district office: [District 1 - 1401 Talton Street, Minden, 71055; 318/371-3050]; [District 2 - 368 Century Park Drive, Monroe, 71203; 318/343-4044]; [District 3 - 1995 Shreveport Hwy., Pineville, 71360; 318/487-5885]; [District 4 - P.O. Box 1640, Ferriday, 71334; 318/757-4571]; [District 5 - 1213 N. Lakeshore Dr., Lake Charles, 70601; 337/491-2575]; [District 6 - 5652 Highway 182, Opelousas, 70570; 337/948-0255]; [District 7 - P.O. Box 98000, Baton Rouge, 70898; 225/765-2360].

C. Wildlife Management Area Turkey Hunting Schedule*

WMA	Season Dates	Permit Requirements	Lottery Dates**
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Bayou Macon	March 31-April 1	Self-Clearing	March 31-April 1
Bens Creek ¹	March 24-April 15	Self-Clearing	None
Big Lake	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	None
Bodcau	March 31-April 15	Self-Clearing	None
Boeuf	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	None
Boise Vernon	March 24-April 15	Self-Clearing	None
Camp Beauregard	March 24-April 8	Self-Clearing	None
Dewey Wills	March 24-25 March 31-April 1	Self-Clearing	March 24-25 March 31-April 1
Fort Polk	March 24-April 22	Self-Clearing	None
Georgia-Pacific	March 31-April 8	Self-Clearing	March 31-April 1
Grassy Lake	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	None
Jackson-Bienville	March 31-April 15	Self-Clearing	None
Little River	March 24-April 8	Self-clearing	None
Loggy Bayou	April 14-15	Self-Clearing	April 14-15
Pearl River	March 24-April 15	Self-Clearing	None
Peason Ridge	March 24-April 22	Self-Clearing	None
Pomme de Terre	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	None
Red River	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	None

Sabine	March 24-25 March 31-April 1	Self-Clearing	March 24-25 March 31-April 1
Sandy Hollow	March 24-April 15	Self-Clearing	None
Sherburne ²	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	March 24-25 March 26-28
Sicily Island	March 24-25 March 31-April 1 April 7-8 April 14-15	Self-Clearing	March 24-25 March 31-April 1 April 7-8 April 14-15
Three Rivers	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	None
Tunica Hills South Tract	March 24-25 March 31-April 1 April 7-8 April 14-15	Self-Clearing	March 24-25 March 31-April 1 April 7-8 April 14-15
Tunica Hills Angola Tract ³	March 24-25 March 31-April 1 April 7-8 April 14-15	Self-Clearing	March 24-25 March 31-April 1 April 7-8 April 14-15
Union	March 31-April 1	Self-Clearing	March 31-April 1
West Bay	March 24-25	Self-Clearing	March 24-25

**The deadline for receiving applications for all turkey Lottery Hunts on WMAs is February 15, 2001.

¹No turkey hunting within 100 yards of food plots identified by two yellow paint rings around the nearest tree.

²All turkeys harvested on Sherburne WMA must be weighed and checked at WMA headquarters.

³Scouting access limited. Contact Region 7 office for details (225) 765-2360.

D. Wildlife Management Area Youth Hunts

WMA	Lottery Youth Hunt Date	Number Of Youth Permitted
Big Lake	March 17	10 Youth
Loggy Bayou	April 7	5 Youth

E. Federal Lands Turkey Hunting Schedule

1. Kisatchie National Forest (KNF) turkey hunting schedule: Caney Ranger District, March 31-April 15; KNF lands in Winn Parish, March 24-April 1, except that portion of the Catahoula Wildlife Preserve; all remaining KNF lands, March 24-April 15 (including Catahoula Wildlife Preserve).

2. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Indian Bayou area turkey hunting schedule: March 24-28, lottery hunt only. Lottery application period from December 1, 2000 through January 31, 2001. Applicants may submit only one application. Contact USCE at 337-585-0856 for further information.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:115.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission LR 25:2265 (November 1999), amended LR 26: (November 2000).

Thomas M. Gattle, Jr.
Chairman

Louisiana/Texas Reciprocal Recreational Fishing License Agreement was handled by Mr. Bennie Fontenot. The Agreement will modify the present regulation in two areas. The first area is Texas has requested Louisiana reinstate the Senior Fishing License exemption for those 65 years or older in state regulated waters. The definition of state regulated waters is all waterbodies, including the Gulf of Mexico, except the common boundary waters in both states. In 1998, seniors could fish in either state free of charge. Then in 1999, Texas passed a Senior Fishing License and requested Louisiana do away with the senior exemption. Since Louisiana now has a Senior License as well as Texas, they are asking that senior citizens 65 or older be allowed to fish in state regulated waters with that license in both states. Chairman Gattle asked, if Texas initiated a fee for senior citizens in 1999 but

Louisiana was not charging a fee, what was the Agreement between the two states? Mr. Fontenot stated, when the people reached 65 years of age, it was free-free for both states. The present Agreement now does not have a senior reciprocal exemption. But Texas is asking Louisiana to reinstate the senior exemption for those 65 or older and to honor the Senior Fishing License of each state. Commissioner Busbice asked if the age limit was 65 for Texas and 60 for Louisiana? Mr. Fontenot answered no, it was 65 for the state regulated waters. Chairman Gattle, trying to make it clear, asked if both states would respect each others licenses? Mr. Fontenot stated yes. Then he explained the other change dealt with Louisiana seniors 60 or older can fish common boundary waters with a senior fishing license. Commissioner Busbice asked if there was any idea of revenue loss or gain from this Agreement? Mr. Fontenot stated that information was not available. Commissioner Stone asked about the "grandfather" clause. Mr. John Roussel suggested separating the issue into two areas: common boundary waters and state regulated waters. Commissioner Busbice asked Mr. Roussel if the Agreement was dealing with those 65 and above or 60 years old and above? Mr. Roussel stated, for common boundary waters, if a Louisiana or Texas resident is properly licensed by a State, that person can fish in all common boundary waters. But regulations for the state regulated waters are different. Chairman Gattle then read several provisions in the Agreement. Mr. Fontenot stated the "grandfathered" seniors are not included in Section A, which deals with the state regulated waters. Commissioner Busbice asked if this was a Notice of Intent? Mr. Fontenot answered no, when both states signs the Agreement, it is done. Chairman Gattle stated he felt this Agreement would not be a big cost to the State of Louisiana. He then asked what is the Department's position on this? Mr. Roussel stated the Department is in favor of the common boundary water changes, but the Department is neutral on the state regulated waters. He added that the Department feels obligated to present it to the Commission since the Texas Commission has made a request. Commissioner Stone asked what was the reason for the change by Texas? Mr. Roussel stated he could not answer for Texas. Commissioner Kelly stated the only age groups affected were those 65 and up or 16 and under. Chairman Gattle then asked for public comments.

Mr. Carl Gremillion asked if the license was a \$5 fee? Chairman Gattle stated that was the current fee for Louisiana for those over 60. Then Mr. Gremillion asked if the license was readily available? Mr. Fontenot answered yes. He added that both states are reciprocating senior licenses instead of zeros.

Chairman Gattle asked the wishes of the Commission? He then asked what C.5. meant on rescinding the Agreement? Commissioner Busbice made a motion to accept the Reciprocal Agreement in both common boundary waters and state regulated waters as discussed. Commissioner Kelly seconded the motion and it passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Reciprocal Agreement is made a part of the record.)

RECIPROCAL RECREATIONAL FISHING LICENSE AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE STATE OF TEXAS AND
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

This Agreement made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 2000, by and between the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission ("Louisiana") and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department ("Texas"), each acting by and through duly authorized officials,

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the neighboring states of Louisiana and Texas each hold interests in fishery resources that are enjoyed by the citizens of these states, including the waters that form the common boundary between the two states, and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interests of the citizens of those states that licensing regulations for the shared boundary waters be consistent, and

WHEREAS, the parties hereto also desire to recognize reciprocal license agreements for juveniles and senior citizens when fishing in all waters of the reciprocating state, and

WHEREAS, non-residents from many parts of the country travel to the Louisiana-Texas border to enjoy the abundant fishery resources of the common boundary waters of that area, and

WHEREAS, those non-resident tourists contribute to the local economies of the area, and

WHEREAS, clear regulations regarding common boundary waters that are available to non-resident fishing license holders should provide for more compliance with the applicable laws, and

WHEREAS, Louisiana Revised Statutes 56:671 and 673 provide that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission may enter into reciprocal fishing license agreements, and may also enter into reciprocal agreements with the state of Texas pertaining to seasons, creel limits, and all other rules and regulations pertaining to fishing in waters forming the common boundary between Louisiana and Texas,

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the premises and the mutual benefits hereof, Texas and Louisiana contract as follows:

A. STATE-REGULATED WATERS (EXCEPT COMMON BOUNDARY WATERS)

1. Texas residents under 16 years of age may fish in all Louisiana waters without a license, provided their age can be established satisfactorily when checked by an enforcement agent.

2. Texas residents 65 years of age or older, possessing a valid Texas recreational fishing license may fish in all Louisiana waters.

3. Louisiana residents under 17 years of age may fish in Texas waters without a license, provided their age can be established satisfactorily when checked by an enforcement agent.

4. Louisiana residents 65 years of age or older, possessing a valid Louisiana recreational fishing license, may fish in all Texas waters.

B. COMMON BOUNDARY WATERS

1. For the purposes of this reciprocal agreement, common boundary waters are Caddo Lake proper, the Toledo Bend Land project including the spillway outfall and the hydro power outfall channels below Toledo Bend Dam, Sabine Lake proper, and the main channel of the Sabine River where it forms the boundary between the states of Texas and Louisiana, but not including the waters of the Sabine River ship channel south of the line between Texas Point and Louisiana Point. Tributaries of the named common boundary waters are specifically not included as boundary waters. For purposes of

this rule, tributary water bodies enter boundary waters at a line that runs from point to point across the mouth of the tributary water body. The Gulf of Mexico is not included in the common boundary waters.

2. Residents of Texas or Louisiana who meet the licensing requirements of their state may legally fish recreationally on all waters that form a common boundary between Texas and Louisiana inland from a line across Sabine Pass between Texas Point and Louisiana Point.

3. Persons who have in their possession a Texas or Louisiana valid non-resident recreational fishing license may legally fish recreationally on all waters that form a common boundary between Texas and Louisiana inland from a line across Sabine Pass between Texas Point and Louisiana Point.

4. Texas residents under 17 years of age may legally fish recreationally in common boundary waters without a recreational fishing license.

5. Louisiana residents under 16 years of age may legally fish recreationally in common boundary waters without a recreational fishing license.

6. Texas residents 65 years of age or older, born prior to September 1, 1930 may legally fish recreationally in common boundary waters without a recreational fishing license.

7. Louisiana resident 60 years of age or older, born prior to June 1, 1940 may legally fish recreationally in common boundary waters without a recreational fishing license.

C. GENERAL

1. Proof of age may be in the form of a birth certificate, driver's license, or a military record which states age (or a photostatic copy of same).

2. This agreement applies only to sport fishing licenses, and does not apply to any sport fishing activities that require specific recreational gear licenses in either state (e.g. crab traps, crawfish traps, etc.).

3. Other than the license privileges provided herein, the fishing regulations of the state in which the fishing occurs shall control.

4. This agreement supercedes the previous reciprocal agreements on recreational fishing licenses dated February 13, 1968, September 27, 1984 including undated amendment, September 3, 1998 and September 13, 1999.

5. This agreement shall remain in effect until ninety (90) days after it has been rescinded in writing by either the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission or Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, or their successors.

6. The effective date of this reciprocal agreement will be _____.

TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT

BY: _____

Andrew Sansom
Executive Director

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
COMMISSION

BY: _____

Thomas M. Gattle, Jr.
Chairman

Next Chairman Gattle asked Mr. Fred Kimmel for the first **Division Report on the Squirrel Season**. Mr. Kimmel began stating over 120,000 squirrel hunters bagged over 2 million squirrels last year for a total of 800,000 days. This year the squirrel season opened October 7. A cool front moved across the State the day before opening date which caused the wind to blow pretty severely. With the wind being the number one enemy for squirrel hunting, hunter success was drastically reduced. Bag checks were conducted on 27 WMAs. About 3,400 hunters were interviewed and they bagged about 3,500 squirrels for an average of 1.02 squirrels per hunter. Top WMAs were Loggy Bayou, Boeuf, Sabine Island and Ouachita. Since the opening weekend, squirrel hunting has been fair to good depending on your location. But hunter participation has been lighter than usual possibly due to the dry, hot weather conditions. Commissioner Busbice asked if hunter numbers are growing,

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Mr. Guthrie Perry began his slide presentation stating he would talk about the Rockefeller Refuge. Then Mr. Dave Soileau would follow with other properties the Fur & Refuge Division is responsible for. Back in the early 1900's, Mr. McIlhenny from Avery Island met Mr. Charles Willis Ward and obtained the property now known as State Wildlife, which was the very first refuge within the world obtained with private funds and would be used by the public. In 1912-13, Rockefeller Refuge was purchased by Mr. McIlhenny and Mr. Ward. This property was then sold to the Rockefeller Foundation and the Foundation gave it to the State. The Fur & Refuge Division is responsible for about 500,000 acres of property starting at Pass-a-Loutre WMA extending westward to Rockefeller Refuge. Rockefeller is best known for its alligator studies back in the 1950's and 1960's. The Refuge is 26.5 miles long along the shoreline. Its primary purpose is waterfowl management, marsh enhancement and marsh stabilization. In 1940's, the first canal was dredged for oil and gas and known as Humble Canal went back into Price Lake. This canal let in saltwater which changed the vegetative structure. From different studies conducted on the refuge, structural management with levees were developed. Other studies were conducted on wildlife, such as white tailed deer, catching mottled ducks at night to learn their life history, early life history studies on blue catfish and the brown pelican. Another project on Rockefeller is a demonstration terracing project sponsored by NRCS of planting oyster grass to help with marsh degradation and erosion. A project that may be in the future is pumping sediment into three areas that are void of vegetation and which tidal flow goes in and out. Public recreation is very important at Rockefeller with 85 percent of the public using the water control structures and management units. Shrimp production was larger this year with increased salinities. There are normally three enforcement agents patrolling Rockefeller daily. A 5 mile

nature drive around Unit 2 is planned so people can observe wildlife in their natural settings. Mr. Perry explained several pieces of equipment that are unique to the marsh. Petroleum type exploration provides the money needed for the different activities on Rockefeller. A slide was shown of all the wells located on Rockefeller Refuge, which is around 100. Another source of income is from the alligator program. A few problems the Refuge is encountering is subsidence and beach erosion.

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Mr. Soileau then spoke about the Isles Dernieres Barrier Islands Refuge, which is the most recently established of the refuges. The refuge consists of 5 islands, Raccoon Island, Whiskey Island, Trinity Island, East Island and Wine Island and is located in the southern tip of Terrebonne Parish. The Department has been active in soliciting funds to restore the barrier islands to help with coastal erosion, storms, hurricanes and subsidence. Raccoon Island is the most important nesting area for the brown pelican. A project of pumping sand and planting vegetation on the edge and tops of the islands has helped to rebuild Whiskey Island as well as the other islands. Another method used to help keep the islands is using fencing to keep sand from being blown into the Gulf of Mexico. Trinity Island is the most utilized of the barrier islands for recreation. Activities on the island include surf fishing, picnicking, bird watching, overnight camping and mooring of houseboats. The biggest island, East Island, has been restored by planting vegetation and utilizing sand fencing. The last island, Wine Island, was virtually non-existent in 1990. Monies were obtained to build a limestone dike around 25 acres of open water, dredge material was deposited into that dike, and now the island is a habitat area for nesting birds.

Moving to the Wildlife Management Areas, Mr. Soileau spoke first on the Atchafalaya Delta WMA. The Atchafalaya Delta was

formed by acts of man and is owned by State Land Office. Now there is approximately 25,000 acres of predominately marsh land in two different deltas. The total acreage of the WMA is 137,000 acres. Mr. Soileau explained the difference between the natural delta and man-made delta. Last year, there were 40,000 visitors to Atchafalaya Delta, primarily waterfowl hunters. Houseboat mooring, tent camping and archery deer hunting is allowed on the WMA. An aerial view of the area was shown to let the Commission know that the headquarters office and housing facility is no longer there. This does not mean the WMA will be abandoned, employees will regularly supervise and maintain the area.

The next WMA, acquired by the Department from Exxon in 1968, was the Pointe-au-Chien WMA. This WMA lies immediately south of Houma and is about 30,000 acres of brackish marsh and open waters. Pointe-au-Chien has suffered greatly from saltwater intrusion and subsidence. But the Department has managed to construct weirs to let freshwater in and saltwater out. Part of the area is upland area and another part was left to provide public dove hunting each year. This year's dove hunts was average with 40 hunters taking 4 doves. A walkway and blind has been constructed on Pointe-au-Chien this year so the Department can host lottery hunts for handicapped hunters.

Salvador and Timken WMAs are managed under the same techniques. Salvador was also obtained in 1968 from Exxon. Timken, a 4,000 acre area, was leased to the Department from the New Orleans City Park Commission. The area is fresh marsh with cattails and saltwater intrusion has not been much of a problem until this year. One problem that has occurred has been the blocked bayous due to water hyacinths. These WMAs provides good deer and waterfowl hunting opportunities and freshwater fishing for people from the New Orleans area.

The final WMA, the Pass-a-Loutre WMA, is located at the mouth of the Mississippi River, stated Mr. Soileau. The land is about 110,000 acres of land and water and was dedicated as a waterfowl hunting area by the Legislature in 1921. Saltwater intrusion and subsidence has also affected this WMA. The Department has obtained funds to build crevasses which will allow for a naturally forming delta.

Concluding, Mr. Bowman stated that a lot of the marsh management techniques used on the Department's properties are now being used by private industry and individuals to protect and

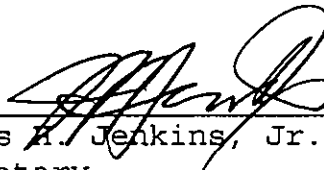
enhance marsh in coastal Louisiana. Chairman Gattle commented he has been astounded by the complexity of the management and maintenance of the natural resources. He then expressed appreciation for the time taken to render to the public what the Department does. Commissioner Stone asked if plans were to extend the rock dropping on Raccoon Point? Mr. Bowman stated this project has worked well in that particular area. He added there are proposals to do additional breakwater work in the western part of the State.

Chairman Gattle then announced the Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies meeting was held in Baton Rouge during the week of the meeting. He felt it was well attended and well planned by the Department and staff. On behalf of the Commission, he thanked everyone for an outstanding job. Mr. Bowman stated all but one or two of the Director's from the southeastern states attended the meeting. Ms. Marianne Burke and Ms. Janice Collins, the Conference coordinators, did a tremendous amount of work in planning this event and did an outstanding job. Technical sessions were held on wildlife research, fisheries research, legal and enforcement. Only good comments have been heard from those in attendance.

The Commissioners agreed to hold the **March 2001 Meeting** on Thursday, March 1, 2001 beginning at 10:00 a.m. at the Baton Rouge Headquarters.

Chairman Gattle then asked if there were any **Public Comments**. Mr. Allen Ibeneski, from Albany, asked if there were any plans to address the hunting and fishing fee increases between Mississippi and Louisiana. He asked that the Commission negotiate for affordable fees for hunting and possibly sign a reciprocal agreement. Chairman Gattle stated Louisiana's Commission has taken action in the form of a Notice of Intent to reduce the fees. He added he can not speak for Mississippi on their license fees. Mr. Ibeneski added he spoke with one of Mississippi's Commissioners and he feels the two sides are waiting to see what the other side was going to do. Then he stated that Dr. Polles from Mississippi was more than willing to sit down and discuss a reciprocal type agreement. Mr. Ibeneski's fear is a lack of action will not accomplish anything. Chairman Gattle suggested that Mr. Ibeneski speak with Mississippi and ask that they follow suit with what Louisiana has done.

There being no further business, Commissioner Kelly made a motion to **Adjourn** the meeting and it was seconded by Commissioner Stone.



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

JHJ:sch

Marianne

Please review
the attached
minutes.

Thanks,
Susan
11/20/00

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

OF

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

Thursday, November 2, 2000

Residing.

Bill Busbice
Tom Kelly
Jerry Stone

Assistant Secretary Phil Bowman was also present.

Commissioners Glynn Carver, Warren Delacroix and Norman McCall were absent from the meeting.

Chairman Gattle called for a motion for approval of the **October 5, 2000 Commission Minutes**. A motion for approval was made by Commissioner Kelly and seconded by Commissioner Stone. The motion passed with no opposition.

The **Monthly Law Enforcement Report for October** was given by Major Keith LaCaze. The following numbers of citations and warnings were issued during the month of October.

Region I - Minden - 52 citations and 24 warnings.

Region II - Monroe - 52 citations and 35 warnings.

Region III - Alexandria - 77 citations and 17 warnings.

Region IV - Ferriday - 84 citations and 1 warning.

Region V - Lake Charles - 79 citations and 24 warnings.

Region VI - Opelousas - 132 citations and 37 warnings.

Region VII - Baton Rouge - 71 citations and 27 warnings.

Region VIII - New Orleans - 317 citations and 23 warnings. Chairman Gattle stated these numbers represented a good case load

for that region. He then asked if the cases were all by the 18 region agents. Major LaCaze stated the agents had help from the Statewide Strike Force and the Oyster Strike Force, but that there are several vacant positions in that region.

Region IX - Thibodaux - 183 citations and 30 warnings.

Oyster Strike Force - 98 citations.

Statewide Strike Force - 26 citations.

Seafood Investigation Unit - 21 citations.

SWEP - 22 citations.

Refuge Patrol - 58 citations, 15 warnings and 10 public assist cases.

The grand total of citations issued statewide for the month of October was 1,272. Also there were 241 warning citations issued for the month.

The aviation report for October 2000 showed enforcement pilots flew three airplanes a total of 74.5 hours for enforcement and 8.4 hours for other divisions. Also there were 7 citations issued.

Chairman Gattle asked if a case by the Statewide Strike Force for "Hunting from a Moving Vehicle or Aircraft" was from an aircraft? Major LaCaze stated it was from a moving vehicle. Chairman Gattle then asked if it was hard to make a hunting case from an aircraft? Major LaCaze stated it was nearly impossible.

Mr. Jimmy Anthony began the agenda item, **Announce Duck Stamp Competition Winner**, stating the 13th Annual Competition was held November 1, 2000 for the 2001-2002 duck stamp image. The northern shoveler, or commonly known as the spoonbill, was the selected species. The shoveler is at a record high with 3.5 million breeders. Last year's harvest was over 110,000. There were 14 entries in this year's competition. The third place design was by Mr. Reggie McLeroy from Ruston. The second place was by Mr. Dale Pousson from Egan. Mr. Murrell Butler from St. Francisville took top honors. Mr. Anthony explained several accomplishments by Mr. Butler including being selected Artist of the Year in 1988 by the Louisiana Wild Turkey Federation. Mr. Butler's paintings and prints should be available by next spring.

Rule Ratification - 2001 Turkey Season was presented by Mr. Dave Arnoldi. He began stating there were a few adjustments to the season for next year. The first change was including a portion of Ouachita and Morehouse Parishes in Area B since habitat has improved and the area now has a harvestable population. One day youth lottery hunts will occur on Loggy Bayou and Big Lake WMAs and will be guided by the Louisiana Chapter of the National Turkey Federation. Area A season dates will be March 24 through April 22; Area B - March 31 through April 15 and Area C - March 24 through April 1. Tensas National Wildlife Refuge will also have a youth lottery hunt on March 17 and 18, 2001. Chairman Gattle asked was the purpose of changing the boundary in Ouachita and Morehouse Parishes? Mr. Arnoldi stated the turkey counts show there is a huntable population in that area. Chairman Gattle asked for clarity on the baiting rule for turkeys. Mr. Tommy Prickett stated a number of years ago, feeding turkeys was a common practice, but it has always been illegal to take turkeys over bait in this State. Previous regulations stated you could not hunt turkeys within 100 yards of a feeding station. This law now reads "lure and attraction" where it is the agents call to determine if a turkey has been taken was attracted by bait. Major Brian Spillman stated the law is putting the burden of proof back on the agents to prove the turkey was lured and attracted to bait. He added that the law works the same way as the federal dove baiting regulations. Chairman Gattle commented it is more difficult to make a case now rather than when the regulation was set at 100 yards. Major Spillman agreed with Chairman Gattle. Commissioner Busbice felt the 100 yard regulation was close, maybe it could be expanded to 300 or 400 yards. Then he asked if the Kisatchie National Forest lands was mimicking the outside areas for the turkey season? Mr. Arnoldi stated the season dates are the same. Commissioner Busbice then asked if the deer season on Kisatchie National Forest was the same as outside? Mr. Prickett stated deer regulations on Kisatchie are not the same as outside, they are more restrictive. But they do provide for dog hunting of deer. The season structures for the past 10 to 12 years have been restricted due to the numbers of deer on the lands. Mr. Prickett feels that the deer herd has improved because of the restricted season. Commissioner Busbice stated the use of WMAs has grown since there are no more private lands that are not already leased. He then asked the staff to look at opening the National Forest lands next year to take pressure off the WMAs. Commissioner Busbice asked how many acres does the National Forest Service control in the State. Mr. Prickett felt that number may be around 800,000 acres. Chairman Gattle asked for public comments and none were heard. He then asked Mr. Arnoldi to read the

Therefore Be It Resolved portion of the Resolution. Commissioner Busbice made a motion adopting the Resolution and it was seconded by Commissioner Kelly. The motion passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Resolution and Rule are made a part of the record.)

RESOLUTION
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
November 2, 2000.

The following was adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its regular Commission Meeting held in Baton Rouge LA, November 2, 2000.

WHEREAS, it is the constitutional responsibility of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to establish hunting seasons for wild turkeys, and

WHEREAS, authority to establish seasons, bag limits, possession limits and other rules and regulations for the hunting, taking and possession of any species of wild game birds is vested in the Commission by R.S. 56:115, and

WHEREAS, this action will provide for the protection and conservation of wild turkeys and allow for recreational opportunities for sport hunting on both public and private lands, and

WHEREAS, the Commission and Department staff have jointly reviewed and considered all available biological information, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the attached rules, regulations, season dates, and bag limits affecting sport hunting of wild turkeys are hereby adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

Thomas M. Gattle, Jr., Chairman
Wildlife and Fisheries
Commission

James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
Department of Wildlife and
Fisheries

RULE

D. Wildlife Management Area Youth Hunts

WMA	Lottery Youth Hunt Date	Number Of Youth Permitted
Big Lake	March 17	10 Youth
Loggy Bayou	April 7	5 Youth

E. Federal Lands Turkey Hunting Schedule

1. Kisatchie National Forest (KNF) turkey hunting schedule: Caney Ranger District, March 31-April 15; KNF lands in Winn Parish, March 24-April 1, except that portion of the Catahoula Wildlife Preserve; all remaining KNF lands, March 24-April 15 (including Catahoula Wildlife Preserve).

2. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Indian Bayou area turkey hunting schedule: March 24-28, lottery hunt only. Lottery application period from December 1, 2000 through January 31, 2001. Applicants may submit only one application. Contact USCE at 337-585-0856 for further information.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:115.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission LR 25:2265 (November 1999), amended LR 26: (November 2000).

Thomas M. Gattle, Jr.
Chairman

Louisiana/Texas Reciprocal Recreational Fishing License Agreement was handled by Mr. Bennie Fontenot. The Agreement will modify the present regulation in two areas. The first area is Texas has requested Louisiana reinstate the Senior Fishing License exemption for those 65 years or older in state regulated waters. The definition of state regulated waters is all waterbodies, including the Gulf of Mexico, except the common boundary waters in both states. In 1998, seniors could fish in either state free of charge. Then in 1999, Texas passed a Senior Fishing License and requested Louisiana do away with the senior exemption. Since Louisiana now has a Senior License as well as Texas, they are asking that senior citizens 65 or older be allowed to fish in state regulated waters with that license in both states. Chairman Gattle asked, if Texas initiated a fee for senior citizens in 1999 but

Louisiana was not charging a fee, what was the Agreement between the two states? Mr. Fontenot stated, when the people reached 65 years of age, it was free-free for both states. The present Agreement now does not have a senior reciprocal exemption. But Texas is asking Louisiana to reinstate the senior exemption for those 65 or older and to honor the Senior Fishing License of each state. Commissioner Busbice asked if the age limit was 65 for Texas and 60 for Louisiana? Mr. Fontenot answered no, it was 65 for the state regulated waters. Chairman Gattle, trying to make it clear, asked if both states would respect each others licenses? Mr. Fontenot stated yes. Then he explained the other change dealt with Louisiana seniors 60 or older can fish common boundary waters with a senior fishing license. Commissioner Busbice asked if there was any idea of revenue loss or gain from this Agreement? Mr. Fontenot stated that information was not available. Commissioner Stone asked about the "grandfather" clause. Mr. John Roussel suggested separating the issue into two areas: common boundary waters and state regulated waters. Commissioner Busbice asked Mr. Roussel if the Agreement was dealing with those 65 and above or 60 years old and above? Mr. Roussel stated, for common boundary waters, if a Louisiana or Texas resident is properly licensed by a State, that person can fish in all common boundary waters. But regulations for the state regulated waters are different. Chairman Gattle then read several provisions in the Agreement. Mr. Fontenot stated the "grandfathered" seniors are not included in Section A, which deals with the state regulated waters. Commissioner Busbice asked if this was a Notice of Intent? Mr. Fontenot answered no, when both states signs the Agreement, it is done. Chairman Gattle stated he felt this Agreement would not be a big cost to the State of Louisiana. He then asked what is the Department's position on this? Mr. Roussel stated the Department is in favor of the common boundary water changes, but the Department is neutral on the state regulated waters. He added that the Department feels obligated to present it to the Commission since the Texas Commission has made a request. Commissioner Stone asked what was the reason for the change by Texas? Mr. Roussel stated he could not answer for Texas. Commissioner Kelly stated the only age groups affected were those 65 and up or 16 and under. Chairman Gattle then asked for public comments.

Mr. Carl Gremillion asked if the license was a \$5 fee? Chairman Gattle stated that was the current fee for Louisiana for those over 60. Then Mr. Gremillion asked if the license was readily available? Mr. Fontenot answered yes. He added that both states are reciprocating senior licenses instead of zeros.

Chairman Gattle asked the wishes of the Commission? He then asked what C.5. meant on rescinding the Agreement? Commissioner Busbice made a motion to accept the Reciprocal Agreement in both common boundary waters and state regulated waters as discussed. Commissioner Kelly seconded the motion and it passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Reciprocal Agreement is made a part of the record.)

RECIPROCAL RECREATIONAL FISHING LICENSE AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE STATE OF TEXAS AND
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

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BY: _____
Andrew Sansom
Executive Director

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
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nature drive around Unit 2 is planned so people can observe wildlife in their natural settings. Mr. Perry explained several pieces of equipment that are unique to the marsh. Petroleum type exploration provides the money needed for the different activities on Rockefeller. A slide was shown of all the wells located on Rockefeller Refuge, which is around 100. Another source of income is from the alligator program. A few problems the Refuge is encountering is subsidence and beach erosion.

Mr. Dave Soileau began his slide presentation stating the Fur & Refuge Division administers and manages 5 coastal refuges and 8 WMAs. State Wildlife and Marsh Island were both donated to the State in the early 1920's. State Wildlife is about 13,000 acres of brackish marsh and waters. Marsh Island today is about 73,000 acres of brackish marsh, but was closer to 80,000 acres when it was donated. The primary management techniques for these two areas include control burning, use of weirs and the removal of fur bearing animals before they damage the marsh. The weirs are heavily used by the public for cast net shrimping, sport fishing and other general recreational activities.

Mr. Soileau then spoke about the Isles Dernieres Barrier Islands Refuge, which is the most recently established of the refuges. The refuge consists of 5 islands, Raccoon Island, Whiskey Island, Trinity Island, East Island and Wine Island and is located in the southern tip of Terrebonne Parish. The Department has been active in soliciting funds to restore the barrier islands to help with coastal erosion, storms, hurricanes and subsidence. Raccoon Island is the most important nesting area for the brown pelican. A project of pumping sand and planting vegetation on the edge and tops of the islands has helped to rebuild Whiskey Island as well as the other islands. Another method used to help keep the islands is using fencing to keep sand from being blown into the Gulf of Mexico. Trinity Island is the most utilized of the barrier islands for recreation. Activities on the island include surf fishing, picnicking, bird watching, overnight camping and mooring of houseboats. The biggest island, East Island, has been restored by planting vegetation and utilizing sand fencing. The last island, Wine Island, was virtually non-existent in 1990. Monies were obtained to build a limestone dike around 25 acres of open water, dredge material was deposited into that dike, and now the island is a habitat area for nesting birds.

Moving to the Wildlife Management Areas, Mr. Soileau spoke first on the Atchafalaya Delta WMA. The Atchafalaya Delta was

formed by acts of man and is owned by State Land Office. Now there is approximately 25,000 acres of predominately marsh land in two different deltas. The total acreage of the WMA is 137,000 acres. Mr. Soileau explained the difference between the natural delta and man-made delta. Last year, there were 40,000 visitors to Atchafalaya Delta, primarily waterfowl hunters. Houseboat mooring, tent camping and archery deer hunting is allowed on the WMA. An aerial view of the area was shown to let the Commission know that the headquarters office and housing facility is no longer there. This does not mean the WMA will be abandoned, employees will regularly supervise and maintain the area.

The next WMA, acquired by the Department from Exxon in 1968, was the Pointe-au-Chien WMA. This WMA lies immediately south of Houma and is about 30,000 acres of brackish marsh and open waters. Pointe-au-Chien has suffered greatly from saltwater intrusion and subsidence. But the Department has managed to construct weirs to let freshwater in and saltwater out. Part of the area is upland area and another part was left to provide public dove hunting each year. This year's dove hunts was average with 40 hunters taking 4 doves. A walkway and blind has been constructed on Pointe-au-Chien this year so the Department can host lottery hunts for handicapped hunters.

Salvador and Timken WMAs are managed under the same techniques. Salvador was also obtained in 1968 from Exxon. Timken, a 4,000 acre area, was leased to the Department from the New Orleans City Park Commission. The area is fresh marsh with cattails and saltwater intrusion has not been much of a problem until this year. One problem that has occurred has been the blocked bayous due to water hyacinths. These WMAs provides good deer and waterfowl hunting opportunities and freshwater fishing for people from the New Orleans area.

The final WMA, the Pass-a-Loutre WMA, is located at the mouth of the Mississippi River, stated Mr. Soileau. The land is about 110,000 acres of land and water and was dedicated as a waterfowl hunting area by the Legislature in 1921. Saltwater intrusion and subsidence has also affected this WMA. The Department has obtained funds to build crevasses which will allow for a naturally forming delta.

Concluding, Mr. Bowman stated that a lot of the marsh management techniques used on the Department's properties are now being used by private industry and individuals to protect and

enhance marsh in coastal Louisiana. Chairman Gattle commented he has been astounded by the complexity of the management and maintenance of the natural resources. He then expressed appreciation for the time taken to render to the public what the Department does. Commissioner Stone asked if plans were to extend the rock dropping on Raccoon Point? Mr. Bowman stated this project has worked well in that particular area. He added there are proposals to do additional breakwater work in the western part of the State.

Chairman Gattle then announced the Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies meeting was held in Baton Rouge during the week of the meeting. He felt it was well attended and well planned by the Department and staff. On behalf of the Commission, he thanked everyone for an outstanding job. Mr. Bowman stated all but one or two of the Director's from the southeastern states attended the meeting. Ms. Marianne Burke and Ms. Janice Collins, the Conference coordinators, did a tremendous amount of work in planning this event and did an outstanding job. Technical sessions were held on wildlife research, fisheries research, legal and enforcement. Only good comments have been heard from those in attendance.

The Commissioners agreed to hold the **March 2001 Meeting** on Thursday, March 1, 2001 beginning at 10:00 a.m. at the Baton Rouge Headquarters.

Chairman Gattle then asked if there were any **Public Comments**. Mr. Allen Ibeneski, from Albany, asked if there were any plans to address the hunting and fishing fee increases between Mississippi and Louisiana. He asked that the Commission negotiate for affordable fees for hunting and possibly sign a reciprocal agreement. Chairman Gattle stated Louisiana's Commission has taken action in the form of a Notice of Intent to reduce the fees. He added he can not speak for Mississippi on their license fees. Mr. Ibeneski added he spoke with one of Mississippi's Commissioners and he feels the two sides are waiting to see what the other side was going to do. Then he stated that Dr. Polles from Mississippi was more than willing to sit down and discuss a reciprocal type agreement. Mr. Ibeneski's fear is a lack of action will not accomplish anything. Chairman Gattle suggested that Mr. Ibeneski speak with Mississippi and ask that they follow suit with what Louisiana has done.

There being no further business, Commissioner Kelly made a motion to **Adjourn** the meeting and it was seconded by Commissioner Stone.

James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

JHJ:sch

COMMISSION MEETING
ROLL CALL

Thursday, November 2, 2000
Baton Rouge, LA
Wildlife & Fisheries Building

	Attended	Absent
Tom Gattle (Chairman)	<u>✓</u>	<u>—</u>
Tom Kelly	<u>✓</u>	<u>—</u>
Bill Busbice	<u>✓</u>	<u>—</u>
Glynn Carver	<u>—</u>	<u>✓</u>
Norman McCall	<u>—</u>	<u>✓</u>
Warren Delacroix	<u>—</u>	<u>✓</u>
Jerry Stone	<u>✓</u>	<u>—</u>

Mr. Chairman:

There are 4 Commissioners in attendance and we have a quorum.

Asst. Sec. Bowman
Secretary Jenkins is also present.

AGENDA

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

BATON ROUGE, LA

November 2, 2000

10:00 AM

- ✓1. Roll Call
- ✓2. Approval of Minutes of October 5, 2000
- ✓3. Enforcement & Aviation Reports/October - Keith LaCaze
- ✓4. Announce Duck Stamp Competition Winner - Jimmy Anthony
- ✓5. Rule Ratification - 2001 Turkey Season - Dave Arnoldi
- ✓6. Louisiana/Texas Reciprocal Recreational Fishing License Agreement - Bennie Fontenot
- ✓7. Squirrel Season Update - Fred Kimmel
- ✓8. Report by Dave Soileau on Refuges
- ✓9. Set March 2001 Meeting Date
- ✓10. Public Comments
11. Adjournment

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ENFORCEMENT CASE REPORT

OCTOBER 2000

REGION 1:
18 Agent positions

**PARISHES: BIENVILLE, BOSSIER,
 CADDO, CLAIBORNE,
 WEBSTER**

TOTAL CASES	52
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
6	Boating Safety
4	Angling W/O A Resident License
1	Angling W/O License – Non-Resident
4	Fishing W/O Resident Pole License
6	Hunt W/O Resident Basic Hunting License
1	Hunt W/O Basic Hunting License – Non-Resident
1	Hunt W/O An Archery License
4	Hunt From A Moving Vehicle
4	Hunt W/Unplugged Gun
1	Hunt Squirrels Closed Season
1	Take Over Limit Squirrels
1	Hunt W/O Resident Big Game License
4	Hunt/Take Deer Closed Season
2	Hunt Deer From Public Road
1	Hunt On DMAP Land W/O A Permit
2	Hunt Geese Closed Season

5	Not Abiding By R&R on WMA
1	Littering
3	Operate ATV On Public Road

WRITTEN WARNINGS:

TOTAL 24	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
6	Boating Safety
1	Angling W/O Resident License
1	Hunt W/O Resident Basic Hunting License
1	Hunt W/O A Resident Big Game License
1	Not Abiding By R&R On WMA
14	Hunt W/O A WMA Permit

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
12 squirrels; 1 Canada goose; 2 12-ga shotguns; 1 rod & reel; 1 - 8pt buck antlers; 1 plastic tarp; 1 Remington 270 rifle; 1 bushnell scope; 1 - 10pt buck antlers.

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 1

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
6	Boating
0	Commercial Fishing
2	Federal Migratory
1	Littering
8	Miscellaneous
9	Recreational Fishing
26	State Hunting/Trapping
24	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
0	Public Assistance

REGION 2:
20 Agent positions

**PARISHES: E. CARROL, JACKSON,
 LINCOLN, MOREHEAD,
 QUACHITA, RICHLAND
 UNION, W. CARROL**

TOTAL CASES	52
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
5	Hunting W/O Basic License
6	Hunting W/O Big Game License
4	Hunting W/O Bow License
3	Angle W/O A License
4	Boating
6	No. WMA Permit
6	Angling W/O Non-resident License
3	Not Abiding By Rules & Regulations on WMA
1	Hunt Deer Closed Season
2	Hunt Squirrel Closed Season
1	Hunt Across Public Road
2	Hunt Deer Illegal Hours
2	Hunt Deer Illegal Method
2	Illegal Spotlighting From Public Road
1	Take Over Limit Squirrel

1	DMAP Trespassing
1	Hunt With Unplugged Gun
1	Failure To Register Vehicle
1	Obstruction Of Justice

WRITTEN WARNINGS:

TOTAL 35	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
14	No WMA Permit
1	Hunt W/O Resident License
2	Use WMA W/O License Or Stamp
18	Not Abiding By Rules & Regulations On WMA

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
5- Rod & Reels, 2- 30/30 Rifles, 1- Box 30/30 Shells, 3 – Squirrels, 2 – Doe Deer, 1 – Remington 870 Shotgun, 2 - #6 Shells, 1 – 10-point Deer Head.

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 2

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
4	Boating
0	Commercial Fishing
0	Federal Migratory
1	Littering
2	Miscellaneous
9	Recreational Fishing
36	State Hunting/Trapping
35	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
14	Public Assistance – Assisting Stranded Motorists and Boaters

REGION 3:
28 Agent positions

**PARISHES: AVOYELLES, GRANT,
 NATCHITOCHEs,
 RAPIDES, SABINE, VERNON, WINN**

TOTAL CASES	77
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
6	Boating
6	Angling W/O License In Possession
1	Angling W/O Non-Resident License In Possession
1	Possess Over Limit Freshwater Game Fish (Black Bass)
1	Fail To Wear Hunter's Orange
1	Take Over Limit Of Squirrels
6	Hunt With Un-Plugged Gun
1	Hunt W/O Big Game License
1	Hunt W/O Bow License
1	Possession Of Illegally Taken Deer (Closed Season)
1	Hunt Squirrel Closed Season
4	Hunt W/O Resident Basic License
1	Fail To Comply With Hunter's Safety Regulations
3	Hunt Deer Illegal Methods
3	Hunt From Moving Vehicle

1	Hunt From Public
3	Hunt Wild Quadrupeds Illegal Hours W/Artificial Light
3	Possess Buckshot During Closed Deer Season
15	Not Abiding By Rules And Regulations
2	Hunting On W.M.A. W/O W.M.A. Hunting Permit
1	Obtain License By Fraud
2	Issue License Fraudulently (Incorrect Hunter's Certificate Number)
6	Operate A.T.V. On Public Road
2	Littering
2	Theft Of Livestock
1	Aggravated Battery
2	Unauthorized Use Of A Moveable

WRITTEN WARNINGS:

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
3	Boating
2	Angling W/O License In Possession
1	Fail To Wear Hunter's Orange
10	Not Abiding By Rules And Regulations
1	Hunt On W.M.A. W/O W.M.A. Hunting Permit

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
16 squirrels, 4 00-buckshot, 1 #1-buckshot, 1- 22 mag. Rifle, 1- 22 single shot rifle, 1- 22 auto rifle, 1 q-beam spotlight, 2 skinning knives, 1 box 22 rim fire ammo, 1 -410 ga. shotgun, 18- 410 ga. shotgun shells, 1 rayovac light.

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 3

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
6	Boating
0	Commercial Fishing
0	Federal Migratory
2	Littering
14	Miscellaneous
8	Recreational Fishing
47	State Hunting/Trappings
17	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
0	Public Assistance

REGION 4:
24 Agent positions

**PARISHES: CALDWELL, CATAHOULA,
 CONCORDIA, FRANKLIN
 LASALLE, MADISON,
 TENSAS**

TOTAL CASES	84
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
3	Boating Safety Violations
1	Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial License
1	Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial Gear License
1	Hunting W/O Resident License
1	Bow Hunt W/O Bow License
1	Hunting From A Moving Vehicle
2	Hunting W/Unplugged Gun
1	Hunt Wild Quadrupeds Illegal Hours
1	Hunt Squirrel Closed Season
4	Hunt Or Take Deer Illegal Hours
1	Possession Of Illegally Take Deer
40	Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA
20	Use Wma W/O Hunting Permit
1	Illegal Possession Of Marijuana
3	Littering
3	Operate Atv On Public Road

WRITTEN WARNINGS:

TOTAL 1	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
1	Hunt w/o big game license

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
1 squirrel, 3 deer, 1 shotgun, 3 rifles, 1 spotlight, marijuana, 50 yds. gill net.

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 4

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
3	Boating Safety
2	Commercial Fishing
0	Federal Migratory
3	Littering
4	Miscellaneous
0	Recreational Fishing
72	State Hunting/Trapping
1	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
10	Public Assistance

REGION 5
33 Agent positions

BEAUREGARD, CALCASIEU
CAMERON, EVANGELINE
JEFF DAVIS, VERMILLION

TOTAL CASES	79
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
12	Boating
8	Angling W/O A License
2	Angling W/O A Non. Res. Lic.
2	Angling W/O A Salt Water License
1	Failure To Have Fish Intact
2	Take Or Poss. U/S Black Drum (Rec.)
1	Leave Nets Unattended
3	Destroy Legal Crab Traps Or Removing Contents
1	Failure To Tag Nets
3	Hunting W/O A Res. License
1	Bow Hunting W/O Bow License
1	Poss. Live Wild Quadruped, Wild Bird W/O Permit
2	Poss. Of Buckshot During Closed Deer Season
1	Hunting Squirrels Closed Season
3	Hunting W/O Res. Big Game License
3	Failure To Wear Hunter's Orange

2	Hunting W/O Muzzleloader License (Res.)
1	Hunting Trapping On DMAP Lands W/O Permit From Owner
1	Hunting Or Poss. Ducks Other Than Teal During Teal Season Only
14	Poss. UnTagged Birds (611)
1	Poss. UnTagged Birds (611.1)
1	Wanton Waste MGB
1	Poss. O/L Of Ducks
3	Not Abiding By Rules And Regulations Of Refuge
3	Illegal Possession of Drugs Or Marijuana
2	Driving While Intoxicated
1	Operating ATV On Public Road
3	Violation of Sanitary Code – Chapter 9 – No Log Book

WRITTEN WARNINGS:

TOTAL	24	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
2		Angling W/O A License
1		Hunting Or Take Deer Or Bear W/Illegal Weapon
3		Failure To Wear Hunter's Orange
5		Not Abiding By Rules and Regulations On WMA
13		Hunting On WMA W/O WMA Hunting Permit

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
Cocaine; marijuana; 14 lbs. filet red snapper; 1-410 Ga. single shot shotgun; 10 black drum destroyed, 19 ducks; 74 teal; 1 woodduck; 1 button buck; 1 deer; 1 bear (pending); 3 rolls of 35 mm film, 3 rods; 3 reels; log sheet; 12 crabs return to water; 9 buckshot shells.

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 5

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
12	Boating
5	Commercial Fishing
18	Federal Migratory
0	Littering
9	Miscellaneous
14	Recreational Fishing
17	State Hunting/Trappings
24	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
0	Public Assistance

REGION 6:
24 Agent positions

**PARISHES: IBERIA, IBERVILLE,
 PT.COUPÉE,LAFAYETTE
 ST.MARTIN,IBERIA
 IBERVILLE,W.B.R.**

TOTAL CASES	132
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
39	Boating
32	Angling W/O License
1	Use Leadshot In Area Designated As Steel Shot Only
6	Take/Possess Undersized White Shrimp
1	Fail To Tag Alligator Upon Taking
5	Take Illegal Size Black Bass
2	Angling W/O Non-Resident License
4	Littering
2	Take/Possess Undersize Red Drum
4	Take/Possess Undersize Black Drum
1	Transport W/O Required License
2	Not Abiding By Commission Rules
5	Hunt W/O Resident License
2	Hunt With Unplugged Gun
2	Not Abiding By Rules/Regulations On WMA

1	Fail To Maintain Records
1	Retail Dealer Buy Fish From Other Than Wholesale/Retail Dealer
2	Take/Possess Undersized Spotted Seatrout
4	Take/Possess Undersized Black Drum
4	Violation Mullet Regulations
4	Take Mullet Commerically Illegal Means
1	Possession Of Buckshot During Closed Deer Season
1	Fail To Comply With Hunter Safety Regulations
2	Hunt/Take Deer Illegal Hours
1	Angling W/O Saltwater License
1	Bow Hunt W/O Bow License
1	Take/Possess Game Fish Illegally
1	Illegal Possession Of Marijuana

WRITTEN WARNINGS:

TOTAL 37	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
6	Boating
23	Hunt WMA W/O Permit
4	Angling W/O License In Possession
2	Use WMA W/O License Or Stamp
2	Not Abiding By Rules/Regulations On WMA

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION	
388 lbs. Shrimp, 1 alligator, 5 black bass, 2 red drum, 10 black drum, 1 rod and reel, 1 expired Texas fishing license, 2 spotted seatrout, 810 lbs. Mullet, 1 cast net, 3 buckshot shells, 1 cigarette butt, 8 squirrels, 9 sac-a-lait, 3 bream, 1 plastic bag of marijuana, checks totaling \$479.37.	

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 6

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
39	Boating
19	Commercial Fishing
1	Federal Migratory
4	Littering
3	Miscellaneous
53	Recreational Fishing
13	State Hunting/Trapping
37	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
0	Public Assistance

REGION 7:**22 Agent positions**

**PARISHES: ASCENSION, E.B. ROUGE,
E. FELICIANA, LIVINGSTON,
ST. HELENA, ST. TAMMANY,
TANGIPAHOA, WASHINGTON,
W. FELICIANA**

TOTAL CASES	71
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
16	Fishing W/O Recreational License
2	Fishing W/O Cane Pole License
3	Violate Lake Ponchartrain Sanctuary
1	Fail To Have Commercial License in Possession
2	File False Document
7	Violate Rules and Regulations of W.M.A.
1	Hunt Raccoons Illegally (Illegal Weapon)
2	Possess Over Limit of Squirrels
2	Bow Hunt Without License
5	Hunt From Moving Vehicle
5	Hunt From Public Road
4	Hunt Wild Quadrupeds Illegal Hours
3	Hunt Deer Illegal Hours
1	Take Deer Illegal Hours
6	Hunt W/O License (Resident)

7	Boating Safety
2	Sell Fish W/O Wholesale/Retail License
2	Fail to Maintain Records

WRITTEN WARNINGS:

TOTAL 27	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
4	Angling W/O License
4	Violate Rules & Regs. WMA
19	Hunt on WMA W/O Permit

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
1 shotgun, 2 rifles, 1 spotlight, 2 deer, 16 squirrels and 10,167 lbs. of mullet.

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 7

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
7	Boating
8	Commercial Fishing
0	Federal Migratory
0	Littering
2	Miscellaneous
18	Recreational Fishing
36	State Hunting/Trapping
27	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
0	Public Assistance

REGION 8
18 Agent positions

**PARISHES: PLAQUEMINES, ST. BERNARD,
 ORLEANS, JEFFERSON, ST. CHARLES**

TOTAL CASES	317
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
25	Boating
75	Angling W/O A License
18	Angling W/O A License Non-Resident
11	Angling W/O Saltwater License
7	Angling W/O Saltwater Lice Non-Resident
5	Take/Poss. O/L Red Drum
4	Poss. O/L of Red Drum In Excess of 27" (Recreational)
17	Take or Poss. Undersized Red Drum (Recreational)
6	Take or Poss. Undersized Spotted Sea Trout
4	Take or Poss. Undersized Black Drum
2	Take/Poss. O/L Spotted Seatrout (On Water)
1	Not Abiding By Commission Rules (Rec.) Finfish
4	Take or Sell Commercial Fish W/O Comm. License.
10	Take Commercial Fish W/O Comm. Gear License
9	Take or Poss. Commercial Fish W/O Vessel License
1	Sell and/or Buy Fish W/O Wholesale/Retail Dealer's License

1	Fail to Maintain Records
2	Transport W/O Required License
1	Illegal Shipping of Commercial Fish Shipping Regs. Tags & Identification
1	Take Commercial fish w/Non-Approved Devices
3	Take Salt Water Commercial Fish With Net Closed Season
1	Buy Fish from unlicensed Non-resident Dealer
2	Blocking Passage of Fish
3	Use Crab Traps W/O Required Markings
1	Allow Unlicensed fisherman use CML Vessel License
1	Allow Unlicensed fisherman use CML Gear License
2	Take/Possess Oysters W/O Oyster Harvester License
4	Failure to Mark/Tag Nets
3	Take Shrimp Illegal Gear
1	Use Oversize Skimmers
51	Take Undersize Oysters From Natural Reef
3	Harvest Oysters W/O Oyster Harvester License
1	Hunting W/Unplugged Gun
6	Hunting and/or Possess Ducks Other Than Teal During Teal Season
1	Transport Completely Dressed MGB(No Fully Feathered Wing of Head Left On
2	Wanton Waste of MGB

1	Using Lead Shot In Area Designated As Steel Shot Only
3	Possess Over Limit of Ducks
1	Hunt MGB Without State Duck Stamp
2	Not Abiding By Rules & Regulations on WMA
1	Operating Vehicle While Intoxicated
7	Littering
5	Other Than Wildlife and Fisheries
1	State Interstate Commerce Violation
3	Violation of Sanitary Code-Chapter 9(Fail to refrigerate properly)
4	Violation of Sanitation Code-Chapter 9(Vessel Regulations)

WRITTEN WARNINGS:

TOTAL 23	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
5	Boating
5	Angling W/O A License
5	Take or Poss. Undersized Red Drum(Recreational)
1	Take or Poss. Undersized Spotted Sea Trout (Recreational)
1	Commission Rules & Regs. (Misc.) Snapper Violation
2	Take Undersize Oysters From Natural Reef
1	Violation of Sanitary Code-Chapter 9
3	Poss. Red Drum Illegally

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION	
Returned to Water...Crab (50 lbs.)...Red Drum (10)...Black Drum (2).... Shrimp (2 1/2 lbs.)...Croaker (1)...Oyster Sacks (352)...Hard Crabs (100 lbs.) Sold @ Bid.....1100 lbs. shrimp sold @ bid for \$ 4400. Donated.... Garfish (16)...Spotted Seatrout (50)...Crabs (429 lbs.)...Red Drum (125)...Catfish (1)...Black Drum (17)...White Trout (5)...Sheepshead (6)... Flounder(1)...Grey Snapper(2)...Duck(5)...Teal(4)...Duck Breasts(2) Hardware Confiscated...Comm. Lic.(2)...Comm. Gear Lic.(2)...Resident Oyster dredge Lic(3)...Resident Oyster Harvester Lic.(2)...Crab Trap Lic.(1)...Dredges(3)...Boat(1)...Ice chest(2)...Shot shells(3)...Reel/Rod(11)...Trawl Tail(1)... Invoices(51)...Airbill(1)...Gill net(1)	

TOTAL NUMBER FOR EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 8

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
25	Boating
104	Commercial Fishing
0	Federal Migratory
0	Littering
15	Miscellaneous
150	Recreational Fishing
1	State Hunting/Trapping
23	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
3	Public Assistance

REGION 9:

25 Agent positions

PARISHES: ASSUMPTION, ST. JAMES
 ST. JOHN, ST. MARY
 TERREBONNE, LAFOURCHE
 JEFFERSON-GRAND ISLE
 LOWER ST. MARTIN

TOTAL CASES	183
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
28	Boating
26	Angling W/O License
5	Angling W/O A License Non-Resident
11	Angling W/O Saltwater License
5	Angling W/O Saltwater License Non-Resident
4	Take O/L Of Red Drum (On Water)
1	Possess O/L Red Drum In Excess Of 27" (Recreational)
4	Fail To Have Intact (Saltwater Fish)
10	Take Undersized Red Drum
18	Take Undersized Black Drum
4	Possess U/S Gray Snapper
8	Take O/L Black Drum (Recreational)
1	Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial License
1	Take Commercial Fish W/O Vessel License

2	Trawling Inside Waters W/Oversized Nets
1	Violate Shrimp Provisions (Oyster Bayou)
2	Use Four Trawls In Two Trawl Area
2	Taking Oysters From Unapproved Area (Polluted)
2	Fail To Cull Oysters In Proper Location
4	Hunting W/O Resident License
1	Hunting W/Unplugged Gun
2	Hunt Wild Quadrupeds With Artificial Light
1	Hunt Rabbits Closed Season
1	Take Rabbits Illegal Methods
1	Hunt W/O Resident Big Game License
1	Hunt Deer Illegal Methods
1	Possession Of Illegally Taken Deer (Closed Season)
1	Fail To Wear Hunters Orange
1	Hunt W/O Muzzleloader License (Resident)
1	Hunting MGB With Unplugged Gun
5	Hunting MGB Illegal Hours
3	Hunting MGB Over Baited Area
4	Hunting Ducks Other Than Teal During Teal Season
4	Using Lead Shot In Area Designated As Steel Shot Only

1	Hunting Doves Closed Season
1	Hunting Rails Closed Season
1	Take Federal Controlled Fish In Closed Season (Redfish)
1	Hunt From Boat Under Power On WMA
2	Possess Over 100 Pounds Southern Flounder (Shrimper)
4	Not Abiding By Rules And Regulations Of WMA By Commercial Fishing
1	Not Abiding By Rules And Regulations Of WMA By Having Loaded Shotgun On Board
4	Not Abiding By Rules And Regulations Of WMA By Illegal Hours
2	Take Shrimp At Night Prohibited Area

WRITTEN WARNINGS:

TOTAL 30	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
4	Angling W/O Saltwater License
4	Take Undersized Red Drum
3	Take Undersized Black Drum (Recreational)
12	Boating
1	Take O/L Black Drum (Recreational)
4	Angling W/O License
2	No WMA Permit

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION	
38 doves, 3 bull reds, 59 red drums, 96 black drums, 45 sacks oysters, 1 teal duck, 1 mottled duck, 12 gray snappers, 40 fish filet, 4970 lbs. shrimp \$5173.10, 1 rabbit, 1 deer, 3 rails, 1 muzzle loader rifle, 6 shotguns, 5 rods and reels, 5 rabbit traps, 2 butterfly nets, 4 skimmer nets, 6 trawls, 30 lbs. crabs, 6 squirrels, 1 ice chest, 1 head light.	

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 9

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
28	Boating
16	Commercial Fishing
19	Federal Migratory
0	Littering
10	Miscellaneous
96	Recreational Fishing
14	State Hunting/Trapping
30	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
2	Public Assistance

OYSTER STRIKE FORCE
3 Agent positions

COASTAL WATERS

TOTAL CASES	98
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
40	Take Undersize Oysters From Natural Reefs
11	Violation Of Sanitary Code/Failure To Complete Harvester Log Book
3	Take Oysters W/O Non-Resident Commercial License
2	Take Oysters W/O Non-Resident Vessel License
1	Allow Non-Licensed Fisherman To Use Vessel
1	Allow Non-Licensed Fisherman To Use Gear
3	Take Oysters W/O Non-Resident Harvester License
2	Take Oysters W/O Resident Gear License
3	Take Oysters W/O Resident Vessel License
1	Take Oysters W/O Resident Harvester License
1	Obstruction Of Justice/Failure To Return Undersize Oysters To Natural Reefs
6	Take Undersize Black Drum
3	Take Over Limit Of Black Drum
7	Angling W/O A Basic License
4	Fishing W/O Saltwater License

5	Take Undersize Red Drum
1	Angling W/O Non-Resident License
1	Fishing W/O Non-Resident Saltwater License
1	Transport Shrimp W/O A License
1	Take Shrimp With Unattended Nets
1	Failure To Tag Nets (Cameron Regs.)

WRITTEN WARNINGS:

TOTAL 0	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
0	

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
2 oyster dredges, 3 resident vessel licenses, 3 resident gear licenses, 3 resident commercial licenses, 3 resident harvester licenses, 29 black drum, 7 red drum, 1 rod and reel, and 50 lbs. of shrimp returned to water and 626 sacks of oysters.

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR YOUR OYSTER STRIKE FORCE

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
0	Boating
71	Commercial Fishing
0	Federal Migratory
0	Littering
0	Miscellaneous
27	Recreational Fishing
0	State Hunting/Trapping
0	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
10	Public Assistance

STATEWIDE STRIKE FORCE
18 Agent positions

STATEWIDE

TOTAL CASES	26
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
6	Angling Without A License (basic)
3	Angling Without A Saltwater License
1	Hunting W/O State Hunting License
1	Failure To Comply With Hunter Safety Regulations
1	Take Illegal Sized Black Bass
2	Boating Safety
2	Angling Without A License (Non-Resident)
1	Angling Without A Saltwater License (Non-Resident)
1	Take Or Possess Undersized Red Drum
2	Take Or Possess Undersized Black Drum
1	Take Or Possess Over The Limit Of Black Drum
1	Hunting From A Moving Vehicle Or Aircraft
1	Hunt With An Unplugged Gun Or Silencer
1	Hunt Or Take Deer Or Bear Illegal Hours
1	Littering
1	Hunt Or Take Deer From A Public Road

WRITTEN WARNINGS:

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
4	Angling Without A License (basic)
2	Boating Safety
2	Use WMA Without A Stamp

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
None.

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR STATEWIDE STRIKE FORCE

TAL	DESCRIPTION
2	Boating
0	Commercial Fishing
0	Federal Migratory
1	Littering
0	Miscellaneous
17	Recreational Fishing
6	State Hunting/Trapping
8	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
0	Public Assistance

SEAFOOD INVESTIGATIVE UNIT**STATEWIDE****8 Agent positions**

TOTAL CASES	21
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
2	Transport W/O Required License
2	Failure To Mark Commercial Vehicle
4	Buy/Sell Fish W/O Wholesale License
2	Violate State Interstate Commerce Regs.
9	Failure To Maintain Records
2	Buy Fish From Unlicensed Fisherman (non-resident)

WRITTEN WARNINGS:

TOTAL 0	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
0	

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
45 lbs. of shrimp sold \$180.00, 336 lbs. crabs sold for \$386.40.

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR SEAFOOD INVESTIGATIVE UNIT

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
0	Boating
21	Commercial Fishing
0	Federal Migratory
0	Littering
0	Miscellaneous
0	Recreational Fishing
0	State Hunting/Trapping
0	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
0	Public Assistance

S.W.E.P.
8 Agent positions

COASTAL WATERS

TOTAL CASES	22
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
3	Boating
1	Angling W/O A License
1	Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear License
6	Take Undersized Oysters From Natural Reef
1	Fail To Refrigerate Oysters
3	Possess Undersize Spotted Sea Trout
3	Possess Undersize Black Drum
4	Possess Undersize Red Drum

WRITTEN WARNINGS:

TOTAL 0	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
0	

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
3 oyster dredges, 2 crab traps, 203 sacks of oysters and 14 spotted sea trout.

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR SWEP

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
3	Boating
17	Commercial Fishing
0	Federal Migratory
0	Littering
0	Miscellaneous
2	Recreational Fishing
0	State Hunting/Trapping
0	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
0	Public Assistance

NOTE: 11 HOURS RUNNING TIME
130 BOATS CHECKED

REFUGE PATROL**MARSH ISLAND, STATE
WILDLIFE ,ROCKEFELLER****8 Agent positions**

TOTAL CASES	58
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
20	Boating
4	Take Or Possess Undersize Black Drum
6	Take Or Possess Undersize Red Drum
2	Angling W/O A License (Non-Resident)
1	Angling W/O A Saltwater License (Non-Resident)
1	Possess Alligator Closed Season
1	Use Oversize Trawl
1	Take Or Possess Undersize White Shrimp
1	Use Illegal Mesh (Trawl)

WRITTEN WARNINGS:

TOTAL 15	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
2	Not Abide By Rules On WMA
13	Boating

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION	
2 shrimp trawls, 2 ice chests, 2 rod & reels, 11 red drum, 9 black drum, 3 southern flounder, 281 lbs. of white shrimp sold for \$413.65 and 1 alligator.	

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REFUGE PATROL

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
20	Boating
3	Commercial Fishing
0	Federal Migratory
0	Littering
15	Miscellaneous
19	Recreational Fishing
1	State Hunting/Trapping
15	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
10	Public Assistance (Assisted Stranded Boaters)

TOTAL CASES -1272

NOTE: WRITTEN WARNINGS =241

ENFORCEMENT AVIATION REPORT
OCTOBER, 2000

185-Amph. - 61092
Hrs. - 41.1

185-Float - 9667Q
Hrs. - 39.8

210 - 9467Y
Hrs. - 2.0

Enforcement Hours - 74.5

Other Divisions - 8.4

Total Plane Use - 82.9

Cases Made In Conjunction With Aircraft Use Resulted In Citations Issued For:

3-Boating

2-Take Oysters Polluted Area

2-Cull Oysters Polluted Area

7-Total

Confiscations: 45 Sacks of Oysters Returned to Water

RESOLUTION
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
November 2, 2000

The following was adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its regular Commission Meeting held in Baton Rouge LA, November 2, 2000.

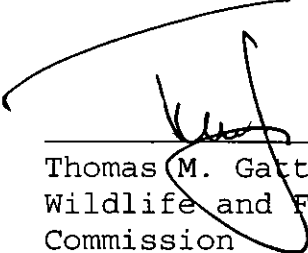
WHEREAS, it is the constitutional responsibility of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to establish hunting seasons for wild turkeys, and

WHEREAS, authority to establish seasons, bag limits, possession limits and other rules and regulations for the hunting, taking and possession of any species of wild game birds is vested in the Commission by R.S. 56:115, and


WHEREAS, this action will provide for the protection and conservation of wild turkeys and allow for recreational opportunities for sport hunting on both public and private lands, and

WHEREAS, the Commission and Department staff have jointly reviewed and considered all available biological information, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the attached rules, regulations, season dates, and bag limits affecting sport hunting of wild turkeys are hereby adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.



Thomas M. Gattle, Jr., Chairman
Wildlife and Fisheries
Commission



James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
Department of Wildlife and
Fisheries

RULE

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

In accordance with the Notice of Intent published in the July 2000 Louisiana Register, the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, at its regular monthly meeting in November hereby ratifies regulation on open hunting season dates, bag limit, methods of taking, and rules and regulation on Department operated wildlife management areas for turkeys. Authority to establish regulations are vested in the Commission by §115 of Title 56 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

Title 76

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part XIX. Hunting and WMA Regulations

Chapter 1. Resident Game Hunting Seasons

§113. Turkey Hunting Regulations

A. Daily limit is one gobbler, three gobblers per season. Still hunting only. Use of dogs, baiting, electronic calling devices and live decoys is illegal. Turkeys may be hunted with shotguns, including muzzleloading shotguns, using shot not larger than #2 lead or BB steel shot, and bow and arrow but by no other means. Shooting turkeys from a moving or stationary vehicle is prohibited. Shotguns capable of holding more than three shells prohibited.

B. No person shall hunt, trap or take turkeys by the aid of baiting or on or over any baited area. Baiting means placing, exposing, depositing or scattering of corn (shelled, shucked or unshucked), wheat or other grain, salt, or other feed so as to constitute a lure, attraction or enticement to, on or over any areas where hunters are attempting to take turkeys.

C. A baited area is any area where corn (shelled, shucked or unshucked), wheat or other grain, salt, or other feed capable of luring, attracting or enticing turkeys is directly or indirectly placed, exposed, deposited, distributed or scattered. Such areas remain baited areas for 15 days following complete removal of all such corn, wheat or other grain, salt, or other feed.

D. Wildlife agents are authorized to close such baited areas and to place signs in the immediate vicinity designating closed zones and dates of closure.

E. The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries strongly discourages "feeding" agricultural grains to wild turkeys as this practice increases the risk of birds contracting potentially lethal diseases. Repeatedly placing grain in the same area may expose otherwise healthy birds to disease contaminated soils, grain containing lethal toxins and other diseased turkeys using the same feeding site. Properly distributed food plots (clovers, wheat, millet and chufa) are far more desirable for turkeys and have the added benefit of appealing to a wide variety of wildlife.

F. It is unlawful to take from the wild or possess in captivity any live wild turkeys or their eggs. No pen raised turkeys from within or without the state shall be liberated (released) within the state.

G. All licensed turkey hunters are required to have a Turkey Stamp in their possession while turkey hunting in addition to basic and big game licenses.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:115.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 25:2263 (November 1999), amended LR 26: (November 2000).

§115. Statewide Turkey Hunting Areas-Resident Game Birds and Animals

A. Shooting hours: one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	DAILY BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
Turkey	See Schedule	1	3/season

B. Turkey Hunting Schedule

AREA	SEASON DATES
A	March 24-April 22
B	March 31-April 15
C	March 24-April 1

C. 2001 Turkey Hunting Season - Open Only in the Following Areas

1. Area A - March 24-April 22

a. All of the following parishes are open:

- i. East Baton Rouge;
- ii. East Feliciana;
- iii. LaSalle;
- iv. Livingston;
- v. Natchitoches (Exception: See Kisatchie

National Forest hunting schedule for National Forest dates);

- vi. St. Helena;
- vii. St. Tammany;
- viii. Tangipahoa;
- ix. Washington;
- x. West Baton Rouge;
- xi. West Feliciana (including Raccourci

Island).

b. Portions of the following parishes are also open:

i. Allen: North of La. 26 from DeRidder to the junction of La. 104 and north of La. 104;

ii. Avoyelles: That portion bounded on the east by the Atchafalaya River northward from Simmesport, on the north by Red River to the Brouillette Community, on the west by La.

452 from Brouillette to La. 1 eastward to Simmesport, and that portion surrounding Pomme de Terre WMA, bounded on the north, east and south by La. 451, on the west by the Big Bend Levee from its junction at the Bayou des Glaise structure east of Bordelonville southward to its junction with La. 451;

iii. Beauregard: North of La. 26 east of DeRidder, north and east of U.S. 171-190 from the junction of La. 26 to DeRidder, and north of U.S. 190 from DeRidder to Texas state line;

iv. Caldwell: West of Ouachita River southward to Catahoula Parish line, east of La. 165 from LaSalle Parish line to the junction of La. 126, north of La. 126 westward to the Winn Parish line;

v. Catahoula: West of Ouachita River southward to La. 559 at Duty Ferry, north of La. 559 to La. 124, south and west of La. 124 from Duty Ferry to La. 8 at Harrisonburg and north of La. 8 to La. 126, north and east of La. 126. ALSO that portion lying east of La. 15;

vi. Concordia: That portion east of Hwy. 15 and west of Hwy. 65 from its juncture with Hwy. 15 at Clayton;

vii. Evangeline: North and west of La. 115, north of La. 106 from St. Landry to La. 13, west of La. 13 from Pine Prairie to Mamou and north of La. 104 west of Mamou;

viii. Franklin: That portion lying east of

Hwy. 17 and east of Hwy. 15 from its juncture with Hwy. 17 at Winnsboro;

ix. Grant: All of the parish except that portion of land that lies north of the Red River between U.S. 71 and La. 8. Exception: See Kisatchie National Forest hunting schedule for season dates;

x. Iberville: West of La. Hwy. 1. EXCEPTION: see Sherburne WMA for special season dates on all state, federal and private lands within Sherburne boundaries;

xi. Madison: That portion lying west of U.S. Hwy. 65 and south of U.S. Hwy. 80;

xii. Pointe Coupee: All except that portion bounded on the west by La. 77 and La. 10, northward from U.S. 190 to La. 1 at Morganza, on the north and east by La. 1 to its junction with La. 78 and by La. 78 from Parlang to U.S. 190. Further EXCEPTION: see Sherburne WMA for special season dates on all state, federal and private lands within Sherburne boundaries;

xiii. Rapides: All of the parish except that portion of lands that lies north of the Red River and south of U.S. Hwy. 71 from its juncture with the Red River northward to the Grant Parish line. Exception: See Kisatchie National Forest hunting schedule for season dates;

xiv. Richland: That portion south of U.S. Hwy. 80 and east of Hwy. 17;

xv. Sabine: That portion north of Hwy. 6 from Toledo Bend Lake to Many; east of Hwy. 171 from Many to the Vernon Parish line;

xvi. St. Landry: That portion bounded on the north by U.S. 190, west by the West Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee. ALSO that portion of the parish bounded on the north by La. 10 from the West Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee to Burton's Lake, on the east by Burton's Lake, on the south by Petite Prairie Bayou to its junction with the old O.G. Railroad right-of-way then by the O.G.R.R. right-of-way westward to U.S. 71 and on the west by the West Atchafalaya Guide Levee to its junction with La. 10, EXCEPT the Indian Bayou tract owned by the U.S. Corps of Engineers;

xvii. Upper St. Martin: All within the Atchafalaya Basin. EXCEPTION: see Sherburne WMA for special season dates on all state, federal and private lands within Sherburne boundaries;

xviii. Tensas: That portion west of Hwy. 65 from the Concordia Parish line to its juncture with Hwy. 128, north of La. 128 to St. Joseph; west and north of La. 605, 604 and 3078 northward to Port Gibson Ferry. Also all lands lying east of the main channel of the Mississippi River;

xix. Vernon: That portion east of Hwy. 171 from the Sabine Parish line to the junction of Hwy. 111, south of Hwy. 111 westward to Hwy. 392, and south of Hwy. 392 westward to the

Sabine Parish line. Exception: See Kisatchie National Forest hunting schedule for season dates.

2. Area B - March 31-April 15

a. All of the following parishes are open:

i. Bienville;

ii. Bossier;

iii. Claiborne;

iv. Lincoln;

v. Red River;

vi. Webster, including Caney Ranger District of Kisatchie National Forest.

vii. Union

b. Portions of the following parishes are open:

i. Caddo: That portion north of La. 2 from the Texas state line to U.S. 71, east of U.S. 71 from La. 2 to I-20, south of I-20 from U.S. 71 to U.S. 171, and east of U.S. 171 to the DeSoto Parish line;

ii. DeSoto: That portion east of U.S. 171 from the Caddo Parish line to U.S. 84 and south of U.S. 84;

iii. East Carroll: East of U.S. 65 from Arkansas state line to Madison Parish line;

iv. Jackson: West of Parish Road 243 from Lincoln Parish line to Parish Road 238, west and south of Parish Road 238 to La. 144, west of La. 144 to La. 34, west of La. 34 to

Chatham, north and west of La. 4 from Chatham to Weston, north and west of La. 505 from Weston to Wyatt, west of U.S. 167 from Wyatt to Winn Parish line;

v. Ouachita: East of La. 143 from Union Parish line to Hwy. 80 in West Monroe, north of Hwy. 80 to La. 139, west of La. 139 to the Morehouse Parish line;

vi. Morehouse: West of U.S. 165 from the Arkansas line to Bonita, north and west of La. 140 to junction of La. 830-4 (Cooper Lake Road), west of La. 830-4 to U.S. 165, north of U.S. 165 to La. 139, west of La. 139 to Ouachita Parish line;

3. Area C - March 24-April 1

a. All of the following parish is open:

i. Winn (EXCEPTION: see Kisatchie National Forest hunting schedule for season dates)

b. Portions of the following parishes are open:

i. Ascension: All east of the Mississippi River;

ii. Allen: South of La. 26 from DeRidder to Oberlin, west of U.S. 165 south of Oberlin;

iii. Avoyelles: South of La. 1 to West Protection Levee, south to Avoyelles Parish line;

iv. Beauregard: South of La. 26 east of DeRidder, east of U.S. 171 from the junction of La. 26 to Ragley, south of La. 12 west to Ragley;

v. Calcasieu: South of La. 12 east of Dequincy, east of La. 27 from Dequincy to I-10, and north of I-10 east of Sulphur;

vi. Concordia: North and east of Sugar Mill Chute (Concordia Parish) from the state line westward to Red River, east of Red River northward to Cocodrie Bayou, east of Cocodrie Bayou northward to U.S. Hwy. 84, south of U.S. Hwy. 84 eastward to La. Hwy. 15 (Ferriday), east of La. Hwy. 15 northward to U.S. Hwy. 65 (Clayton), east of U.S. Hwy. 65 northward to Tensas Parish line;

vii. Iberville: All east of the Mississippi River;

viii. Jefferson Davis: West of U.S. 165 and north of I-10;

ix. Madison: South of Hwy. 80 and east of U.S. Hwy. 65 to Tensas Parish line and all lands lying east of the main channel of the Mississippi River;

x. St. Landry: That portion bounded on the south by La. 10, on the west by the West Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee, on the east by La. 105, and on the north by the Avoyelles Parish line;

xi. Tensas: East and south of U.S. Hwy. 65 from Concordia Parish line to Hwy. 128, south of Hwy. 128 to St. Joseph, east and south of La. Hwy. 605, 604 and 3078 northward to Port Gibson Ferry.

xii. Franklin and Richland Parishes - That portion lying west of La. Hwy. 17 from Ringle Road to La. Hwy. 577 at Crowville, north of La. Hwy. 577 to La. Hwy. 15 at Baskin, east of La. Hwy. 15 to Big Creek, and south and east of Big Creek to junction of Little Road, and south of Little, Ferguson and Ringle Roads to La. Hwy. 17.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:115.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 25:2264 (November 1999), amended LR 26: (November 2000).

§117. 2001 Wildlife Management Area Turkey - Hunting Regulations

A. General

1. The following rules and regulations concerning management, protection and harvest of wildlife have been officially approved and adopted by the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission in accordance with the authority provided in Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, Section 109 of Title 56. Failure to comply with these regulations will subject the individual to citation and/or expulsion from the management area.

2. Only those Wildlife Management Areas listed are open to turkey hunting.

3. All trails and roads designated as ATV Only shall be closed to ATVs from March 1 through September 15. ATV off-road or trail travel is prohibited. Walk-in hunting only (bicycles

permitted), unless opened by sign on trail.

4. Bag limits on WMAs are part of the season bag limit. The bag limit for turkeys on Wildlife Management Areas is two per area, not to exceed two per season for all WMAs. Only one turkey is allowed to be taken during special lottery hunts. The bag limit for turkeys is one gobbler per day and three gobblers per season including those taken on WMAs.

B. Permits

1. Self-Clearing Permits: All turkey hunts, including lottery hunts, are self-clearing and all hunters must check in daily by picking up a permit from a self-clearing station. Upon completion of each daily hunt, the hunter must check out by completing the hunter report portion of the permit and depositing it in the check-out box at a self-clearing station before exiting the WMA.

2. Lottery Hunts: Bayou Macon, Dewey Wills, Georgia-Pacific, Loggy Bayou, Sabine, Sherburne, Sicily Island and Tunica Hills WMAs are restricted to those persons selected as a result of the pre-application lottery. Deadline for receiving applications is February 15, 2001. Application fee of \$5 must be sent with each application. Applicants may submit only one application and will be selected for one WMA Turkey Lottery Hunt annually. Submitting more than one application will result in disqualification. Contact any district office for applications. Hunters must abide by self-

clearing permit requirements.

3. Requests for information on WMA regulations, permits, lottery hunt applications and maps may be directed to any district office: [District 1 – 1401 Talton Street, Minden, 71055; 318/371-3050]; [District 2 – 368 Century Park Drive, Monroe, 71203; 318/343-4044]; [District 3 – 1995 Shreveport Hwy., Pineville, 71360; 318/487-5885]; [District 4 – P.O. Box 1640, Ferriday, 71334; 318/757-4571]; [District 5 – 1213 N. Lakeshore Dr., Lake Charles, 70601; 337/491-2575]; [District 6 – 5652 Highway 182, Opelousas, 70570; 337/948-0255]; [District 7 – P.O. Box 98000, Baton Rouge, 70898; 225/765-2360].

C. Wildlife Management Area Turkey Hunting Schedule*

WMA	Season Dates	Permit Requirements	Lottery Dates**
Bayou Macon	March 31-April 1	Self-Clearing	March 31-April 1
Bens Creek ¹	March 24-April 15	Self-Clearing	None
Big Lake	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	None
Bodcau	March 31-April 15	Self-Clearing	None
Boeuf	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	None
Boise Vernon	March 24-April 15	Self-Clearing	None
Camp Beauregard	March 24-April 8	Self-Clearing	None
Dewey Wills	March 24-25 March 31-April 1	Self-Clearing	March 24-25 March 31-April 1

Fort Polk	March 24-April 22	Self-Clearing	None
Georgia-Pacific	March 31-April 8	Self-Clearing	March 31-April 1
Grassy Lake	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	None
Jackson-Bienville	March 31-April 15	Self-Clearing	None
Little River	March 24-April 8	Self-clearing	None
Loggy Bayou	April 14-15	Self-Clearing	April 14-15
Pearl River	March 24-April 15	Self-Clearing	None
Peason Ridge	March 24-April 22	Self-Clearing	None
Pomme de Terre	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	None
Red River	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	None
Sabine	March 24-25 March 31-April 1	Self-Clearing	March 24-25 March 31-April 1
Sandy Hollow	March 24-April 15	Self-Clearing	None
Sherburne ²	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	March 24-25 March 26-28
Sicily Island	March 24-25 March 31-April 1 April 7-8 April 14-15	Self-Clearing	March 24-25 March 31-April 1 April 7-8 April 14-15
Three Rivers	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	None
Tunica Hills South Tract	March 24-25 March 31-April 1 April 7-8 April 14-15	Self-Clearing	March 24-25 March 31-April 1 April 7-8 April 14-15

Tunica Hills Angola Tract ³	March 24-25 March 31-April 1 April 7-8 April 14-15	Self-Clearing	March 24-25 March 31-April 1 April 7-8 April 14-15
Union	March 31-April 1	Self-Clearing	March 31-April 1
West Bay	March 24-25	Self-Clearing	March 24-25

**The deadline for receiving applications for all turkey Lottery Hunts on WMAs is February 15, 2001.

¹No turkey hunting within 100 yards of food plots identified by two yellow paint rings around the nearest tree.

²All turkeys harvested on Sherburne WMA must be weighed and checked at WMA headquarters.

³Scouting access limited. Contact Region 7 office for details (225) 765-2360.

D. Wildlife Management Area Youth Hunts

WMA	Lottery Youth Hunt Date	Number Of Youth Permitted
Big Lake	March 17	10 Youth
Loggy Bayou	April 7	5 Youth

E. Federal Lands Turkey Hunting Schedule

1. Kisatchie National Forest (KNF) turkey hunting schedule: Caney Ranger District, March 31-April 15; KNF lands in Winn Parish, March 24-April 1, except that portion of the Catahoula Wildlife Preserve; all remaining KNF lands, March 24-April 15 (including Catahoula Wildlife Preserve).

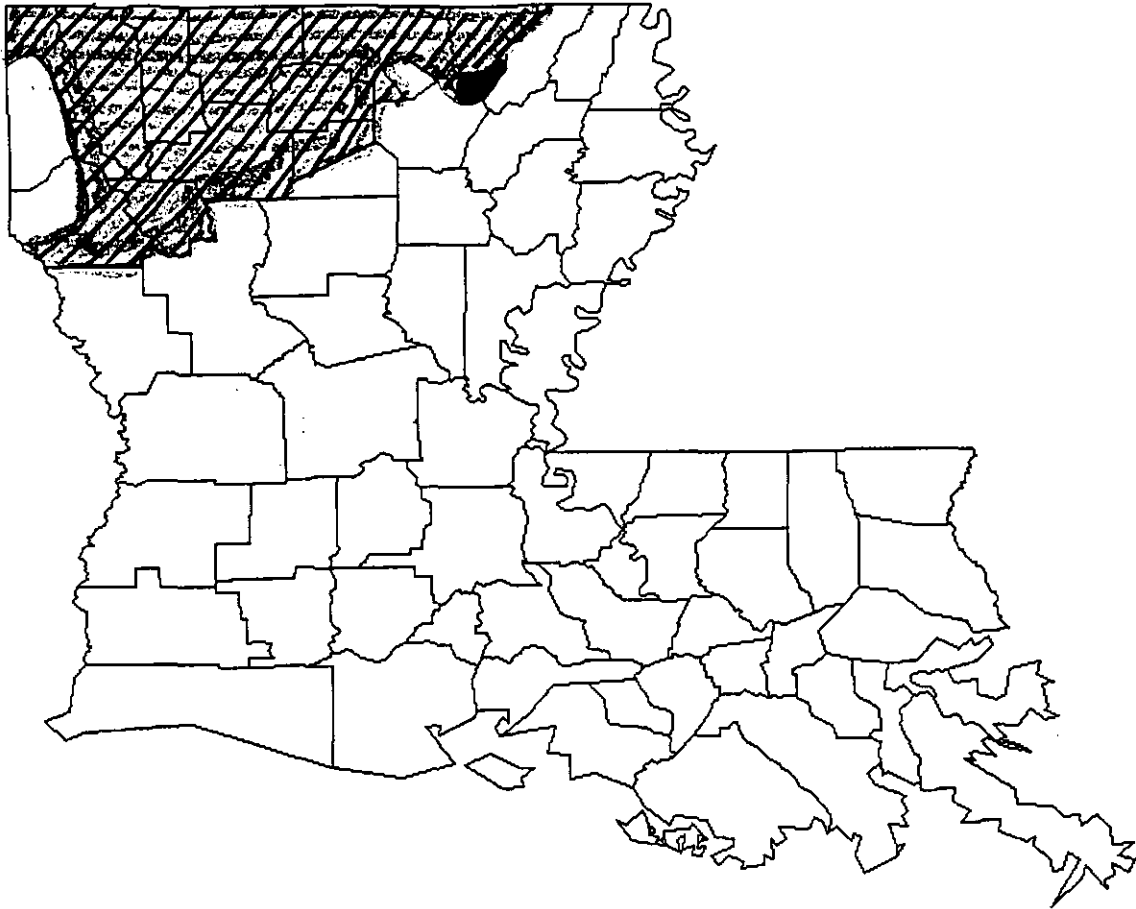
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AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:115.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission LR 25:2265 (November 1999), amended LR 26: (November 2000).

Thomas M. Gattle, Jr.

Chairman



-  - Addition to Area B for 2001
-  - Existing Area B boundary

Expanding turkey flock has filled former range to levels that will allow sustained harvest. This range consists of what once was the Cities Service WMA.

State of Louisiana



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-98000
(225-765-2800)
October 13, 2000

M.J. "Mike" Foster, Jr.
Governor

To: Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

From: Dave Arnoldi, Assistant Administrator, Wildlife Division

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "DA" or "DAV", written over the word "Division" in the "From:" line.

Subject: Turkey Season on National Wildlife Refuges, Louisiana, 2001

The following National Wildlife Refuges will hold turkey seasons in 2001:

- 1) Tensas NWR: March 24 – April 22. Youth lottery hunt March 17 – 18.
- 2) Bogue Chitto NWR: March 24 – April 22.
- 3) Lake Ophelia: Lottery hunt (15/hunt) – March 24 – 25 and March 31 – April 1

RESOLUTION
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
November 2, 2000

The following was adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its regular Commission Meeting held in Baton Rouge LA, November 2, 2000.

WHEREAS, it is the constitutional responsibility of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to establish hunting seasons for wild turkeys, and

WHEREAS, authority to establish seasons, bag limits, possession limits and other rules and regulations for the hunting, taking and possession of any species of wild game birds is vested in the Commission by R.S. 56:115, and

WHEREAS, this action will provide for the protection and conservation of wild turkeys and allow for recreational opportunities for sport hunting on both public and private lands, and

WHEREAS, the Commission and Department staff have jointly reviewed and considered all available biological information, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the attached rules, regulations, season dates, and bag limits affecting sport hunting of wild turkeys are hereby adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

Thomas M. Gattle, Jr., Chairman
Wildlife and Fisheries
Commission

James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
Department of Wildlife and
Fisheries

RULE

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

In accordance with the Notice of Intent published in the July 2000 Louisiana Register, the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, at its regular monthly meeting in November hereby ratifies regulation on open hunting season dates, bag limit, methods of taking, and rules and regulation on Department operated wildlife management areas for turkeys. Authority to establish regulations are vested in the Commission by §115 of Title 56 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

Title 76

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part XIX. Hunting and WMA Regulations

Chapter 1. Resident Game Hunting Seasons

§113. Turkey Hunting Regulations

A. Daily limit is one gobbler, three gobblers per season. Still hunting only. Use of dogs, baiting, electronic calling devices and live decoys is illegal. Turkeys may be hunted with shotguns, including muzzleloading shotguns, using shot not larger than #2 lead or BB steel shot, and bow and arrow but by no other means. Shooting turkeys from a moving or stationary vehicle is prohibited. Shotguns capable of holding more than three shells prohibited.

B. No person shall hunt, trap or take turkeys by the aid of baiting or on or over any baited area. Baiting means placing, exposing, depositing or scattering of corn (shelled, shucked or unshucked), wheat or other grain, salt, or other feed so as to constitute a lure, attraction or enticement to, on or over any areas where hunters are attempting to take turkeys.

C. A baited area is any area where corn (shelled, shucked or unshucked), wheat or other grain, salt, or other feed capable of luring, attracting or enticing turkeys is directly or indirectly placed, exposed, deposited, distributed or scattered. Such areas remain baited areas for 15 days following complete removal of all such corn, wheat or other grain, salt, or other feed.

D. Wildlife agents are authorized to close such baited areas and to place signs in the immediate vicinity designating closed zones and dates of closure.

E. The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries strongly discourages "feeding" agricultural grains to wild turkeys as this practice increases the risk of birds contracting potentially lethal diseases. Repeatedly placing grain in the same area may expose otherwise healthy birds to disease contaminated soils, grain containing lethal toxins and other diseased turkeys using the same feeding site. Properly distributed food plots (clovers, wheat, millet and chufa) are far more desirable for turkeys and have the added benefit of appealing to a wide variety of wildlife.

F. It is unlawful to take from the wild or possess in captivity any live wild turkeys or their eggs. No pen raised turkeys from within or without the state shall be liberated (released) within the state.

G. All licensed turkey hunters are required to have a Turkey Stamp in their possession while turkey hunting in addition to basic and big game licenses.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:115.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 25:2263 (November 1999), amended LR 26: (November 2000).

§115. Statewide Turkey Hunting Areas-Resident Game Birds and Animals

A. Shooting hours: one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	DAILY BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
Turkey	See Schedule	1	3/season

B. Turkey Hunting Schedule

AREA	SEASON DATES
A	March 24-April 22
B	March 31-April 15
C	March 24-April 1

C. 2001 Turkey Hunting Season - Open Only in the Following Areas

1. Area A - March 24-April 22

a. All of the following parishes are open:

- i. East Baton Rouge;
- ii. East Feliciana;
- iii. LaSalle;
- iv. Livingston;
- v. Natchitoches (Exception: See Kisatchie

National Forest hunting schedule for National Forest dates);

- vi. St. Helena;
- vii. St. Tammany;
- viii. Tangipahoa;
- ix. Washington;
- x. West Baton Rouge;
- xi. West Feliciana (including Raccourci

Island).

b. Portions of the following parishes are also open:

i. Allen: North of La. 26 from DeRidder to the junction of La. 104 and north of La. 104;

ii. Avoyelles: That portion bounded on the east by the Atchafalaya River northward from Simmesport, on the north by Red River to the Brouillette Community, on the west by La.

452 from Brouillette to La. 1 eastward to Simmesport, and that portion surrounding Pomme de Terre WMA, bounded on the north, east and south by La. 451, on the west by the Big Bend Levee from its junction at the Bayou des Glaise structure east of Bordelonville southward to its junction with La. 451;

iii. Beauregard: North of La. 26 east of DeRidder, north and east of U.S. 171-190 from the junction of La. 26 to DeRidder, and north of U.S. 190 from DeRidder to Texas state line;

iv. Caldwell: West of Ouachita River southward to Catahoula Parish line, east of La. 165 from LaSalle Parish line to the junction of La. 126, north of La. 126 westward to the Winn Parish line;

v. Catahoula: West of Ouachita River southward to La. 559 at Duty Ferry, north of La. 559 to La. 124, south and west of La. 124 from Duty Ferry to La. 8 at Harrisonburg and north of La. 8 to La. 126, north and east of La. 126. ALSO that portion lying east of La. 15;

vi. Concordia: That portion east of Hwy. 15 and west of Hwy. 65 from its juncture with Hwy. 15 at Clayton;

vii. Evangeline: North and west of La. 115, north of La. 106 from St. Landry to La. 13, west of La. 13 from Pine Prairie to Mamou and north of La. 104 west of Mamou;

viii. Franklin: That portion lying east of

Hwy. 17 and east of Hwy. 15 from its juncture with Hwy. 17 at Winnsboro;

ix. Grant: All of the parish except that portion of land that lies north of the Red River between U.S. 71 and La. 8. Exception: See Kisatchie National Forest hunting schedule for season dates;

x. Iberville: West of La. Hwy. 1. EXCEPTION: see Sherburne WMA for special season dates on all state, federal and private lands within Sherburne boundaries;

xi. Madison: That portion lying west of U.S. Hwy. 65 and south of U.S. Hwy. 80;

xii. Pointe Coupee: All except that portion bounded on the west by La. 77 and La. 10, northward from U.S. 190 to La. 1 at Morganza, on the north and east by La. 1 to its junction with La. 78 and by La. 78 from Parlang to U.S. 190. Further EXCEPTION: see Sherburne WMA for special season dates on all state, federal and private lands within Sherburne boundaries;

xiii. Rapides: All of the parish except that portion of lands that lies north of the Red River and south of U.S. Hwy. 71 from its juncture with the Red River northward to the Grant Parish line. Exception: See Kisatchie National Forest hunting schedule for season dates;

xiv. Richland: That portion south of U.S. Hwy. 80 and east of Hwy. 17;

xv. Sabine: That portion north of Hwy. 6 from Toledo Bend Lake to Many; east of Hwy. 171 from Many to the Vernon Parish line;

xvi. St. Landry: That portion bounded on the north by U.S. 190, west by the West Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee. ALSO that portion of the parish bounded on the north by La. 10 from the West Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee to Burton's Lake, on the east by Burton's Lake, on the south by Petite Prairie Bayou to its junction with the old O.G. Railroad right-of-way then by the O.G.R.R. right-of-way westward to U.S. 71 and on the west by the West Atchafalaya Guide Levee to its junction with La. 10, EXCEPT the Indian Bayou tract owned by the U.S. Corps of Engineers;

xvii. Upper St. Martin: All within the Atchafalaya Basin. EXCEPTION: see Sherburne WMA for special season dates on all state, federal and private lands within Sherburne boundaries;

xviii. Tensas: That portion west of Hwy. 65 from the Concordia Parish line to its juncture with Hwy. 128, north of La. 128 to St. Joseph; west and north of La. 605, 604 and 3078 northward to Port Gibson Ferry. Also all lands lying east of the main channel of the Mississippi River;

xix. Vernon: That portion east of Hwy. 171 from the Sabine Parish line to the junction of Hwy. 111, south of Hwy. 111 westward to Hwy. 392, and south of Hwy. 392 westward to the

Sabine Parish line. Exception: See Kisatchie National Forest hunting schedule for season dates.

2. Area B - March 31-April 15

a. All of the following parishes are open:

- i. Bienville;
- ii. Bossier;
- iii. Claiborne;
- iv. Lincoln;
- v. Red River;
- vi. Webster, including Caney Ranger District

of Kisatchie National Forest.

vii. Union

b. Portions of the following parishes are open:

i. Caddo: That portion north of La. 2 from the Texas state line to U.S. 71, east of U.S. 71 from La. 2 to I-20, south of I-20 from U.S. 71 to U.S. 171, and east of U.S. 171 to the DeSoto Parish line;

ii. DeSoto: That portion east of U.S. 171 from the Caddo Parish line to U.S. 84 and south of U.S. 84;

iii. East Carroll: East of U.S. 65 from Arkansas state line to Madison Parish line;

iv. Jackson: West of Parish Road 243 from Lincoln Parish line to Parish Road 238, west and south of Parish Road 238 to La. 144, west of La. 144 to La. 34, west of La. 34 to

Chatham, north and west of La. 4 from Chatham to Weston, north and west of La. 505 from Weston to Wyatt, west of U.S. 167 from Wyatt to Winn Parish line;

v. Ouachita: East of La. 143 from Union Parish line to Hwy. 80 in West Monroe, north of Hwy. 80 to La. 139, west of La. 139 to the Morehouse Parish line;

vi. Morehouse: West of U.S. 165 from the Arkansas line to Bonita, north and west of La. 140 to junction of La. 830-4 (Cooper Lake Road), west of La. 830-4 to U.S. 165, north of U.S. 165 to La. 139, west of La. 139 to Ouachita Parish line;

3. Area C - March 24-April 1

a. All of the following parish is open:

i. Winn (EXCEPTION: see Kisatchie National Forest hunting schedule for season dates)

b. Portions of the following parishes are open:

i. Ascension: All east of the Mississippi River;

ii. Allen: South of La. 26 from DeRidder to Oberlin, west of U.S. 165 south of Oberlin;

iii. Avoyelles: South of La. 1 to West Protection Levee, south to Avoyelles Parish line;

iv. Beauregard: South of La. 26 east of DeRidder, east of U.S. 171 from the junction of La. 26 to Ragley, south of La. 12 west to Ragley;

v. Calcasieu: South of La. 12 east of Dequincy, east of La. 27 from Dequincy to I-10, and north of I-10 east of Sulphur;

vi. Concordia: North and east of Sugar Mill Chute (Concordia Parish) from the state line westward to Red River, east of Red River northward to Cocodrie Bayou, east of Cocodrie Bayou northward to U.S. Hwy. 84, south of U.S. Hwy. 84 eastward to La. Hwy. 15 (Ferriday), east of La. Hwy. 15 northward to U.S. Hwy. 65 (Clayton), east of U.S. Hwy. 65 northward to Tensas Parish line;

vii. Iberville: All east of the Mississippi River;

viii. Jefferson Davis: West of U.S. 165 and north of I-10;

ix. Madison: South of Hwy. 80 and east of U.S. Hwy. 65 to Tensas Parish line and all lands lying east of the main channel of the Mississippi River;

x. St. Landry: That portion bounded on the south by La. 10, on the west by the West Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee, on the east by La. 105, and on the north by the Avoyelles Parish line;

xi. Tensas: East and south of U.S. Hwy. 65 from Concordia Parish line to Hwy. 128, south of Hwy. 128 to St. Joseph, east and south of La. Hwy. 605, 604 and 3078 northward to Port Gibson Ferry.

xii. Franklin and Richland Parishes - That portion lying west of La. Hwy. 17 from Ringle Road to La. Hwy. 577 at Crowville, north of La. Hwy. 577 to La. Hwy. 15 at Baskin, east of La. Hwy. 15 to Big Creek, and south and east of Big Creek to junction of Little Road, and south of Little, Ferguson and Ringle Roads to La. Hwy. 17.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:115.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 25:2264 (November 1999), amended LR 26: (November 2000).

§117. 2001 Wildlife Management Area Turkey - Hunting Regulations

A. General

1. The following rules and regulations concerning management, protection and harvest of wildlife have been officially approved and adopted by the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission in accordance with the authority provided in Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, Section 109 of Title 56. Failure to comply with these regulations will subject the individual to citation and/or expulsion from the management area.

2. Only those Wildlife Management Areas listed are open to turkey hunting.

3. All trails and roads designated as ATV Only shall be closed to ATVs from March 1 through September 15. ATV off-road or trail travel is prohibited. Walk-in hunting only (bicycles

permitted), unless opened by sign on trail.

4. Bag limits on WMAs are part of the season bag limit. The bag limit for turkeys on Wildlife Management Areas is two per area, not to exceed two per season for all WMAs. Only one turkey is allowed to be taken during special lottery hunts. The bag limit for turkeys is one gobbler per day and three gobblers per season including those taken on WMAs.

B. Permits

1. Self-Clearing Permits: All turkey hunts, including lottery hunts, are self-clearing and all hunters must check in daily by picking up a permit from a self-clearing station. Upon completion of each daily hunt, the hunter must check out by completing the hunter report portion of the permit and depositing it in the check-out box at a self-clearing station before exiting the WMA.

2. Lottery Hunts: Bayou Macon, Dewey Wills, Georgia-Pacific, Loggy Bayou, Sabine, Sherburne, Sicily Island and Tunica Hills WMAs are restricted to those persons selected as a result of the pre-application lottery. Deadline for receiving applications is February 15, 2001. Application fee of \$5 must be sent with each application. Applicants may submit only one application and will be selected for one WMA Turkey Lottery Hunt annually. Submitting more than one application will result in disqualification. Contact any district office for applications. Hunters must abide by self-

clearing permit requirements.

3. Requests for information on WMA regulations, permits, lottery hunt applications and maps may be directed to any district office: [District 1 - 1401 Talton Street, Minden, 71055; 318/371-3050]; [District 2 - 368 Century Park Drive, Monroe, 71203; 318/343-4044]; [District 3 - 1995 Shreveport Hwy., Pineville, 71360; 318/487-5885]; [District 4 - P.O. Box 1640, Ferriday, 71334; 318/757-4571]; [District 5 - 1213 N. Lakeshore Dr., Lake Charles, 70601; 337/491-2575]; [District 6 - 5652 Highway 182, Opelousas, 70570; 337/948-0255]; [District 7 - P.O. Box 98000, Baton Rouge, 70898; 225/765-2360].

C. Wildlife Management Area Turkey Hunting Schedule*

WMA	Season Dates	Permit Requirements	Lottery Dates**
Bayou Macon	March 31-April 1	Self-Clearing	March 31-April 1
Bens Creek ¹	March 24-April 15	Self-Clearing	None
Big Lake	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	None
Bodcau	March 31-April 15	Self-Clearing	None
Boeuf	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	None
Boise Vernon	March 24-April 15	Self-Clearing	None
Camp Beauregard	March 24-April 8	Self-Clearing	None
Dewey Wills	March 24-25 March 31-April 1	Self-Clearing	March 24-25 March 31-April 1

Fort Polk	March 24-April 22	Self-Clearing	None
Georgia-Pacific	March 31-April 8	Self-Clearing	March 31-April 1
Grassy Lake	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	None
Jackson-Bienville	March 31-April 15	Self-Clearing	None
Little River	March 24-April 8	Self-clearing	None
Loggy Bayou	April 14-15	Self-Clearing	April 14-15
Pearl River	March 24-April 15	Self-Clearing	None
Peason Ridge	March 24-April 22	Self-Clearing	None
Pomme de Terre	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	None
Red River	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	None
Sabine	March 24-25 March 31-April 1	Self-Clearing	March 24-25 March 31-April 1
Sandy Hollow	March 24-April 15	Self-Clearing	None
Sherburne ²	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	March 24-25 March 26-28
Sicily Island	March 24-25 March 31-April 1 April 7-8 April 14-15	Self-Clearing	March 24-25 March 31-April 1 April 7-8 April 14-15
Three Rivers	March 24-April 1	Self-Clearing	None
Tunica Hills South Tract	March 24-25 March 31-April 1 April 7-8 April 14-15	Self-Clearing	March 24-25 March 31-April 1 April 7-8 April 14-15

Tunica Hills Angola Tract ³	March 24-25 March 31-April 1 April 7-8 April 14-15	Self-Clearing	March 24-25 March 31-April 1 April 7-8 April 14-15
Union	March 31-April 1	Self-Clearing	March 31-April 1
West Bay	March 24-25	Self-Clearing	March 24-25

**The deadline for receiving applications for all turkey Lottery Hunts on WMAs is February 15, 2001.

¹No turkey hunting within 100 yards of food plots identified by two yellow paint rings around the nearest tree.

²All turkeys harvested on Sherburne WMA must be weighed and checked at WMA headquarters.

³Scouting access limited. Contact Region 7 office for details (225) 765-2360.

D. Wildlife Management Area Youth Hunts

WMA	Lottery Youth Hunt Date	Number Of Youth Permitted
Big Lake	March 17	10 Youth
Loggy Bayou	April 7	5 Youth

E. Federal Lands Turkey Hunting Schedule

1. Kisatchie National Forest (KNF) turkey hunting schedule: Caney Ranger District, March 31-April 15; KNF lands in Winn Parish, March 24-April 1, except that portion of the Catahoula Wildlife Preserve; all remaining KNF lands, March 24-April 15 (including Catahoula Wildlife Preserve).

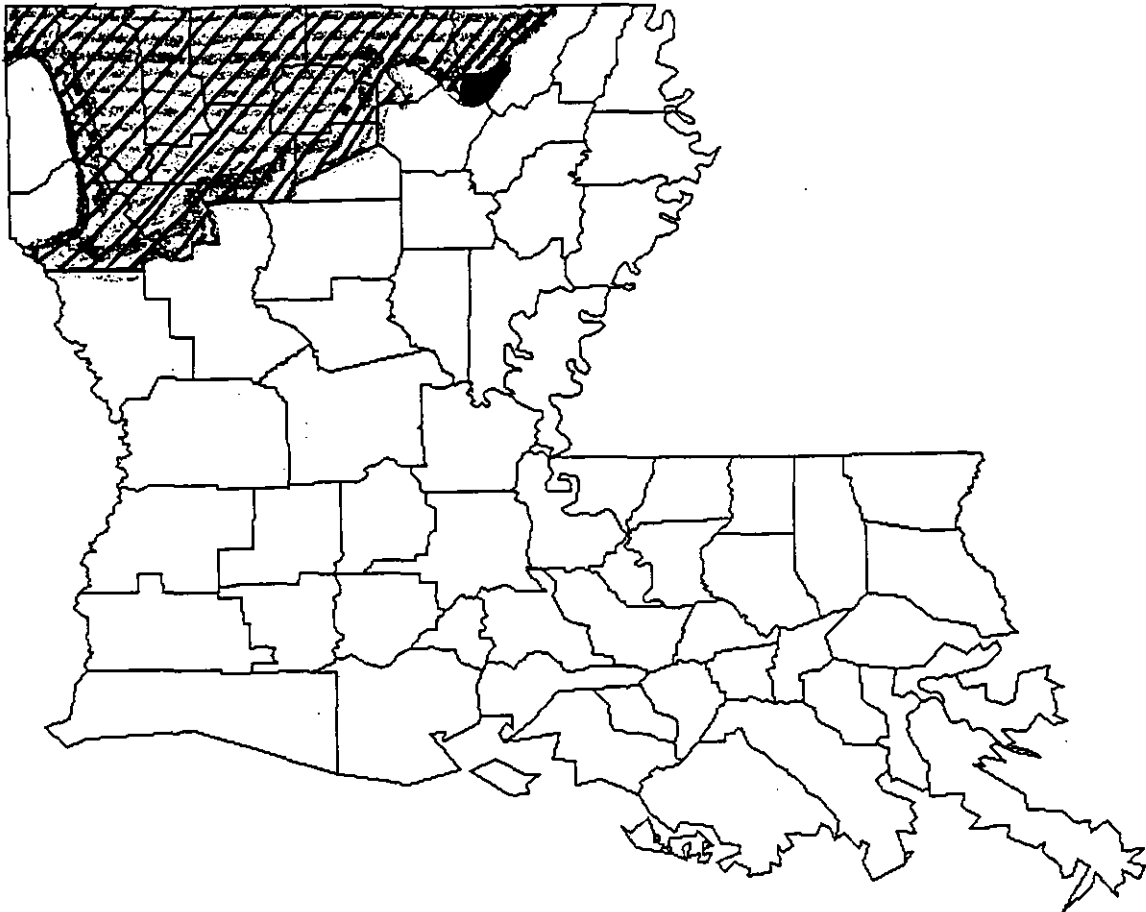
2. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Indian Bayou area turkey hunting schedule: March 24-28, lottery hunt only. Lottery application period from December 1, 2000 through January 31, 2001. Applicants may submit only one application. Contact USCE at 337-585-0856 for further information.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:115.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission LR 25:2265 (November 1999), amended LR 26: (November 2000).

Thomas M. Gattle, Jr.

Chairman



- - Addition to Area B for 2001
- ▨ - Existing Area B boundary

Expanding turkey flock has filled former range to levels that will allow sustained harvest. This range consists of what once was the Cities Service WMA.

State of Louisiana



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-98000
(225-765-2800)
October 13, 2000

M.J. "Mike" Foster, Jr.
Governor

To: Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

From: Dave Arnoldi, Assistant Administrator, Wildlife Division

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "DA" or "DAV", written over the name Dave Arnoldi.

Subject: Turkey Season on National Wildlife Refuges, Louisiana, 2001

The following National Wildlife Refuges will hold turkey seasons in 2001:

- 1) Tensas NWR: March 24 – April 22. Youth lottery hunt March 17 – 18.
- 2) Bogue Chitto NWR: March 24 – April 22.
- 3) Lake Ophelia: Lottery hunt (15/hunt) – March 24 – 25 and March 31 – April 1

RECIPROCAL RECREATIONAL FISHING LICENSE AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE STATE OF TEXAS AND
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

This Agreement made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 2000, by and between the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission ("Louisiana") and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department ("Texas"), each acting by and through duly authorized officials,

W I T N E S S E T H :

WHEREAS, the neighboring states of Louisiana and Texas each hold interests in fishery resources that are enjoyed by the citizens of these states, including the waters that form the common boundary between the two states, and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interests of the citizens of those states that licensing regulations for the shared boundary waters be consistent, and

WHEREAS, the parties hereto also desire to recognize reciprocal license agreements for juveniles and senior citizens when fishing in all waters of the reciprocating state, and

WHEREAS, non-residents from many parts of the country travel to the Louisiana-Texas border to enjoy the abundant fishery resources of the common boundary waters of that area, and

WHEREAS, those non-resident tourists contribute to the local economies of the area, and

WHEREAS, clear regulations regarding common boundary waters that are available to non-resident fishing license holders should provide for more compliance with the applicable laws, and

WHEREAS, Louisiana Revised Statutes 56:671 and 673 provide that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission may enter into reciprocal fishing license agreements, and may also enter into reciprocal agreements with the state of Texas pertaining to seasons, creel limits, and all other rules and regulations pertaining to fishing in waters forming the common boundary between Louisiana and Texas,

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the premises and the mutual benefits hereof, Texas and Louisiana contract as follows:

A. STATE-REGULATED WATERS (EXCEPT COMMON BOUNDARY WATERS)

1. Texas residents under 16 years of age may fish in all Louisiana waters without a license, provided their age can be established satisfactorily when checked by an enforcement agent.

2. Texas residents 65 years of age or older, possessing a valid Texas recreational fishing license may fish in all Louisiana waters.

3. Louisiana residents under 17 years of age may fish in Texas waters without a license, provided their age can be established satisfactorily when checked by an enforcement agent.

4. Louisiana residents 65 years of age or older, possessing a valid Louisiana recreational fishing license, may fish in all Texas waters.

B. COMMON BOUNDARY WATERS

1. For the purposes of this reciprocal agreement, common boundary waters are Caddo Lake proper, the Toledo Bend Lake project including the spillway outfall and the hydro power outfall channels below Toledo Bend Dam, Sabine Lake proper, and the main channel of the Sabine River where it forms the boundary between the states of Texas and Louisiana, but not including the waters of the Sabine River ship channel south of the line between Texas Point and Louisiana Point. Tributaries of the named common boundary waters are specifically not included as boundary waters. For purposes of this rule, tributary water bodies enter boundary waters at a line that runs from point to point across the mouth of the tributary water body. The Gulf of Mexico is not included in the common boundary waters.

2. Residents of Texas or Louisiana who meet the licensing requirements of their state may legally fish recreationally on all waters that form a common boundary between Texas and Louisiana inland from a line across Sabine Pass between Texas Point and Louisiana Point.

3. Persons who have in their possession a Texas or Louisiana valid non-resident recreational fishing license may legally fish recreationally on all waters that form a common boundary between Texas and Louisiana inland from a line across Sabine Pass between Texas Point and Louisiana Point.

4. Texas residents under 17 years of age may legally fish recreationally in common boundary waters without a recreational fishing license.

5. Louisiana residents under 16 years of age may legally fish recreationally in common boundary waters without a recreational fishing license.

6. Texas residents 65 years of age or older, born prior to September 1, 1930 may legally fish recreationally in common boundary waters without a recreational fishing license.

7. Louisiana residents 60 years of age or older, born prior to June 1, 1940 may legally fish recreationally in common boundary waters without a recreational fishing license.

C. GENERAL

1. Proof of age may be in the form of a birth certificate, driver's license, or a military record which states age (or a photostatic copy of same).

2. This agreement applies only to sport fishing licenses, and does not apply to any sport fishing activities that require specific recreational gear licenses in either state (e.g. crab traps, crawfish traps, etc.).

3. Other than the license privileges provided herein, the fishing regulations of the state in which the fishing occurs shall control.

4. This agreement supercedes the previous reciprocal agreements on recreational fishing licenses dated February 13, 1968, September 27, 1984 including undated amendment, September 3, 1998 and September 13, 1999.

5. This agreement shall remain in effect until ninety (90) days after it has been rescinded in writing by either the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission or Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, or their successors.

6. The effective date of this reciprocal agreement will be _____.

TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT

BY: _____
Andrew Sansom,
Executive Director

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

BY: _____
Thomas M. Gattle, Jr.
Chairman

John R
Winton
Jim P.
Phil



September 21, 2000

Mr. James Jenkins
Secretary
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
P. O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

Dear Mr. Jenkins.

As you know, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission on June 1st did reinstate the reciprocal license agreement for seniors with your state. This agreement becomes effective upon your state passing similar regulations. We are aware of the process your department has been undergoing to ensure adequate funding and the implications of that process on licensing. Discussions among our staffs have led us to ask you to once again consider reinstating the reciprocal agreement.

If you decide to pursue reinstatement, the present agreement that we have signed for your state's use would have to be modified. Language needs to be added to exempt seniors from licensing requirements in both Texas and Louisiana state-regulated waters. This change would allow our reciprocal agreement to become effective.

Additionally, it is our understanding that licensing for Louisiana senior residents has been modified and is now similar to ours. These changes will require modifications in the boundary waters section.

If we can be of any further assistance in reinstating the reciprocal agreements for seniors, please let us know. We look forward to resolving this issue for anglers from both our states.

Sincerely,

Andrew Sansom
Andrew Sansom
Executive Director

AS/KK

REC'D

SEP 25 2000

OFFICE OF FISHERIES
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

RECEIVED

SEP 25 2000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Cc: Mr. John Roussel, Asst. Secretary of Fisheries, LADWF

- COMMISSIONERS
- LEE M. BASS
CHAIRMAN, FT. WORTH
- CAROL E. DINKINS
VICE-CHAIR, HOUSTON
- ERNEST ANGELO, JR.
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DALLAS
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HOUSTON
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SAN ANTONIO
- NOLAN RYAN
ALVIN
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SAN ANTONIO
- PERRY R. BASS
CHAIRMAN-EMERITUS
FT. WORTH
- ANDREW SANSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Give Thanks for
the Memories...



Lone Star Legacy.

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John R.
Winton
Jim P.
Phil



September 21, 2000

Mr. James Jenkins
Secretary
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
P. O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

Dear Mr. Jenkins.

As you know, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission on June 1st did reinstate the reciprocal license agreement for seniors with your state. This agreement becomes effective upon your state passing similar regulations. We are aware of the process your department has been undergoing to ensure adequate funding and the implications of that process on licensing. Discussions among our staffs have led us to ask you to once again consider reinstating the reciprocal agreement.

If you decide to pursue reinstatement, the present agreement that we have signed for your state's use would have to be modified. Language needs to be added to exempt seniors from licensing requirements in both Texas and Louisiana state-regulated waters. This change would allow our reciprocal agreement to become effective.

Additionally, it is our understanding that licensing for Louisiana senior residents has been modified and is now similar to ours. These changes will require modifications in the boundary waters section.

If we can be of any further assistance in reinstating the reciprocal agreements for seniors, please let us know. We look forward to resolving this issue for anglers from both our states.

Sincerely,

REC'D

SEP 25 2000

Andrew Sansom
Executive Director

OFFICE OF FISHERIES
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

RECEIVED

SEP 25 2000

AS/KK

Cc: Mr. John Roussel, Asst. Secretary of Fisheries, LADWF

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RECIPROCAL RECREATIONAL FISHING LICENSE AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE STATE OF TEXAS AND
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

This Agreement made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 2000, by and between the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission ("Louisiana") and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department ("Texas"), each acting by and through duly authorized officials,

W I T N E S S E T H :

WHEREAS, the neighboring states of Louisiana and Texas each hold interests in fishery resources that are enjoyed by the citizens of these states, including the waters that form the common boundary between the two states, and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interests of the citizens of those states that licensing regulations for the shared boundary waters be consistent, and

WHEREAS, the parties hereto also desire to recognize reciprocal license agreements for juveniles and senior citizens when fishing in all waters of the reciprocating state, and

WHEREAS, non-residents from many parts of the country travel to the Louisiana-Texas border to enjoy the abundant fishery resources of the common boundary waters of that area, and

WHEREAS, those non-resident tourists contribute to the local economies of the area, and

WHEREAS, clear regulations regarding common boundary waters that are available to non-resident fishing license holders should provide for more compliance with the applicable laws, and

WHEREAS, Louisiana Revised Statutes 56:671 and 673 provide that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission may enter into reciprocal fishing license agreements, and may also enter into reciprocal agreements with the state of Texas pertaining to seasons, creel limits, and all other rules and regulations pertaining to fishing in waters forming the common boundary between Louisiana and Texas,

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the premises and the mutual benefits hereof, Texas and Louisiana contract as follows:

A. STATE-REGULATED WATERS (EXCEPT COMMON BOUNDARY WATERS)

1. Texas residents under 16 years of age may fish in all Louisiana waters without a license, provided their age can be established satisfactorily when checked by an enforcement agent.

2. Texas residents 65 years of age or older, possessing a valid Texas recreational fishing license may fish in all Louisiana waters.

3. Louisiana residents under 17 years of age may fish in Texas waters without a license, provided their age can be established satisfactorily when checked by an enforcement agent.

4. Louisiana residents 65 years of age or older, possessing a valid Louisiana recreational fishing license, may fish in all Texas waters.

B. COMMON BOUNDARY WATERS

1. For the purposes of this reciprocal agreement, common boundary waters are Caddo Lake proper, the Toledo Bend Lake project including the spillway outfall and the hydro power outfall channels below Toledo Bend Dam, Sabine Lake proper, and the main channel of the Sabine River where it forms the boundary between the states of Texas and Louisiana, but not including the waters of the Sabine River ship channel south of the line between Texas Point and Louisiana Point. Tributaries of the named common boundary waters are specifically not included as boundary waters. For purposes of this rule, tributary water bodies enter boundary waters at a line that runs from point to point across the mouth of the tributary water body. The Gulf of Mexico is not included in the common boundary waters.

2. Residents of Texas or Louisiana who meet the licensing requirements of their state may legally fish recreationally on all waters that form a common boundary between Texas and Louisiana inland from a line across Sabine Pass between Texas Point and Louisiana Point.

3. Persons who have in their possession a Texas or Louisiana valid non-resident recreational fishing license may legally fish recreationally on all waters that form a common boundary between Texas and Louisiana inland from a line across Sabine Pass between Texas Point and Louisiana Point.

4. Texas residents under 17 years of age may legally fish recreationally in common boundary waters without a recreational fishing license.

5. Louisiana residents under 16 years of age may legally fish recreationally in common boundary waters without a recreational fishing license.

6. Texas residents 65 years of age or older, born prior to September 1, 1930 may legally fish recreationally in common boundary waters without a recreational fishing license.

7. Louisiana residents 60 years of age or older, born prior to June 1, 1940 may legally fish recreationally in common boundary waters without a recreational fishing license.

C. GENERAL

1. Proof of age may be in the form of a birth certificate, driver's license, or a military record which states age (or a photostatic copy of same).

2. This agreement applies only to sport fishing licenses, and does not apply to any sport fishing activities that require specific recreational gear licenses in either state (e.g. crab traps, crawfish traps, etc.).

3. Other than the license privileges provided herein, the fishing regulations of the state in which the fishing occurs shall control.

4. This agreement supercedes the previous reciprocal agreements on recreational fishing licenses dated February 13, 1968, September 27, 1984 including undated amendment, September 3, 1998 and September 13, 1999.

5. This agreement shall remain in effect until ninety (90) days after it has been rescinded in writing by either the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission or Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, or their successors.

6. The effective date of this reciprocal agreement will be _____.

TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT

BY: _____

Andrew Sansom,
Executive Director

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

BY: _____

Thomas M. Gattle, Jr.
Chairman

Squirrel Hunting Report

November 2, 2000

Squirrels are the most popular small game animal in Louisiana. The 1999-2000 harvest survey estimates the number of squirrel hunters at 122,300. They bagged approximately 2.1 million squirrels and hunted about 833,000 man-days.

The 2000-01 squirrel season opened Saturday, October 7th. A cool front moved across the state the previous day, dropping temperatures 15-20 degrees for opening day. High winds accompanied the frontal passage and the opening weekend was extremely windy. Average winds of about 10 m.p.h. with much higher gusts were recorded over much of the state. These windy conditions drastically reduced hunter success and probably affected participation as well.

Opening weekend bag checks were conducted on 27 Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and 3,436 hunters were recorded bagging 3,482 squirrels for an average of 1.02 squirrels per effort. Only 9 WMAs recorded a squirrel per hunter effort greater than 1.0 on opening weekend. Windy weather was the primary reason for the poor success rate. Since opening day, hunter success has improved. Squirrel hunting subsequent to opening weekend is generally described as "fair" with a few of the top areas being described as "good". Opening weekend data for the top WMAs are summarized below.

WMA	Total Hunters	Total Bag	Bag/Effort
Loggy Bayou	22	45	2.05
Boeuf	475	808	1.70
Sabine Island	113	188	1.66
Ouachita	70	111	1.59
Thistlewaite*	170	246	1.45
Little River	87	125	1.44
Russell Sage	225	281	1.25
West Bay*	39	48	1.23
Sicily Island Hills	79	89	1.13

* Data from opening day only.

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Fur and Refuge Division: A Look Back



Prepared by:
Barry C. Wilson
From a 1981 version
by Ted Joanen

January 31, 1997

DIVISION STAFF

Vacant

Administrator

James Manning

Assistant Administrator

New Iberia Office

Wildlife Refuge

R. Greg Linscombe

Programs Manager

Supervisor

Noel Kinler

Project Coordinator

Biologist

Lance Campbell

Senior Field Biologist

Marsh Island

Fritz Dietlein

Wildlife Management

Edmond Mouton

Senior Field

State Wildlife Refuge

Odilon Marceaux, Jr.

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Atchafalaya Delta

Wildlife

Management Area

Mike Carlross

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Salvador Wildlife

Area

Irvin Dares, Jr.

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Management Supervisor

Pointe-au-Chien Wildlife

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Barry Wilson

Senior Field Biologist

Baton Rouge Office

Jeff Boundy

Senior Field Biologist

Ruston Office

R. Marty Edmunds

Senior Field Biologist

Fur and Refuge Division: A Look Back

The Fur and Refuge Division of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is responsible for several aspects of wildlife management in the state, mostly in the coastal zone. This division manages a total of 428,043.88 acres of coastal marsh on 5 refuges and 4 Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs). The Fur and Refuge Division is responsible for management and supervision of fur, alligator, reptile, and amphibian resources within the state. Applied research into coastal marsh management practices for fur, estuarine fisheries, and wildlife resources is another objective of the division. Life-history investigations of marsh wildlife and fisheries are other tasks handled by this division.

Properties currently administered by the Fur and Refuge Division are open for various forms of public recreation. Information about Fur and Refuge Division properties, including locations, restrictions, and activities can be obtained through the main office of the Fur and Refuge Division, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808.

History of the Fur and Refuge Division

Edward Avery McIlhenny is largely responsible for Louisiana's first refuges. McIlhenny, possibly best known for his tabasco sauce empire, was a waterfowler, outdoorsman, and a naturalist who endeavored to set aside large tracts of land to be protected and preserved as wildlife refuges. McIlhenny and Charles Willis Ward purchased 13,000 acres of prime wintering waterfowl marshes on the south side of Vermillion Bay and donated the land to the State of Louisiana on November 4, 1911. This tract, now known as State Wildlife Refuge, was, in McIlhenny's words, "the first wildlife refuge in the world, privately donated, for the public good."

McIlhenny and Ward were also instrumental in the acquisition of Marsh Island Wildlife Refuge. They encouraged Mrs. Russel Sage to purchase the 75,663.95-acre island in Vermillion Bay, which she did on July 22, 1912. McIlhenny, acting as an agent for Sage, then donated the property to the State of Louisiana on August 12, 1913.

Seventy-six thousand acres in western Vermilion and eastern Cameron Parishes now known as Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge is also a result of McIlhenny's efforts. McIlhenny purchased the land (86,000 acres at the time) for \$212,500 and, through the Rockefeller

Foundation, the State of Louisiana assumed responsibility for the land on September 25, 1914. On December 18, 1919 the property was donated to the state, and in 1920 the State of Louisiana officially accepted both the Rockefeller tract and the Marsh Island tract.

Management of these 3 refuges in southwest Louisiana was the primary responsibility of the newly created Fur and Refuge Division in 1944. Act 328 of 1944 amended the state constitution to separate the former Department of Conservation into 3 independent departments, one of which was the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. Fur and Refuge was one of seven divisions established within the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries - 1) Administration, 2) Education and Publicity, 3) Enforcement, 4) Fish and Game, 5) Fur and Refuge, 6) Oyster and Water Bottoms, and 7) Research and Statistics. All divisions are administered by a secretary who is responsible to the 7 appointed Commissioners.

Many pioneers of wildlife refuge doctrine, including McIlhenny, maintained that preservation and protection of a pristine habitat was all that was required to sustain productivity for wildlife. The flaw with that philosophy is that "pristine" conditions are virtually non-existent today due to man-induced changes to wildlife habitats, animal populations, watersheds, etc. Today, wildlife managers realize that active management, coupled with law enforcement, is usually the most efficient use of refuge property established to provide productive wildlife habitat. This is certainly true in southwest Louisiana, where saltwater intrusion and resultant marsh deterioration, beach erosion, and other hydrologic changes threaten prime waterfowl habitat. To combat this habitat deterioration on Louisiana's refuges, weirs, levees, and eventually a sophisticated system of water control structures were installed to give managers some control over water levels and salinities.

This increased development on the 3 coastal refuges required the undivided efforts of a division, so in 1956 the Fur and Refuge Division was divided into the Fur Division and the Refuge Division. Funds from mineral leases on Refuge Division properties allowed the transfer of several other properties to the Refuge Division during the late 1950's and 60's. These included the Pass-a-Loutre WMA, Salvador WMA, Pointe-au-Chien WMA, and Coulee Wildlife Refuge.

Reorganization by executive order of the Governor prompted a recombination of the Fur Division and the Refuge Division into the Fur and Refuge Division in 1977. An expansion of responsibilities and staff for the Fur and Refuge Division resulted from an increased need for scientific data to justify commercial utilization of wildlife. The 1973 Endangered Species Act and international regulations under the Convention of International Trade of Wild

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Flora and Fauna (CITES) required extensive documentation of various population parameters of alligators before allowing harvests or trade. CITES regulations also restricted trade of bobcat and otter pelts, again requiring biological data from the Fur and Refuge Division technical staff to repeal such restrictions. A crash in fur prices threatened coastal marsh with increased herbivory from overpopulations of muskrats and nutria, so the division promulgated international efforts to promote trapping and fur utilization. New technical and non-technical staff were necessary to initiate and maintain these new projects involving fur and alligator management, as well as manage the state-owned refuges.

Following the 1977 reorganization, the Fur and Refuge Division acquired two more parcels of land. The Atchafalaya Delta WMA at the mouth of the Atchafalaya River, and the Terrebonne Barrier Islands Refuge across the shoreline of Terrebonne Parish, acquired in 1979 and 1992, respectively, represent the latest additions to the properties managed by the division. The Coulee Wildlife Refuge was transferred to the Game Division in 1990.

Currently the Fur and Refuge Division is administered through the main office in Baton Rouge and operates from three main hubs - New Orleans office, New Iberia office, and Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge. Activities on Salvador WMA, Pass-a-Loutre WMA, Pointe-au-Chien WMA, and mineral activities on all division properties are coordinated through the New Orleans office. Marsh Island Wildlife Refuge, State Wildlife Refuge, Atchafalaya Delta WMA, Terrebonne Barrier Islands Refuge, fur research, and some alligator research are supervised through the New Iberia office. Bald eagles, brown pelicans, estuarine fisheries and aquaculture, waterfowl management, and most alligator research and management is overseen by Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge personnel. One staff member stationed in Ruston facilitates fur research and management in north Louisiana. One staff member stationed in Baton Rouge coordinates non-alligator reptile and amphibian research and management.

Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge

Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge, located in eastern Cameron and western Vermilion Parishes, is owned and maintained by the State of Louisiana. When deeded to the state the refuge encompassed approximately 86,000 acres, but beach erosion has taken a heavy toll, and the most recent surveys indicate only 76,042 acres remaining. This area borders the Gulf of Mexico for 26.5 miles and extends inland toward the Grand Chenier ridge, a stranded beach ridge, six miles from the Gulf.

When the Rockefeller Foundation officially granted the

property to the state, they spelled out in the Deed of Donation exactly how the property was to be used. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service makes periodic inspections of refuge activities and has reversionary rights over the refuge if the state fails to meet its obligations pertaining to the Deed of Donation, as amended.

The major terms of the original agreement stipulated 1) the property must be maintained as a wildlife refuge, 2) boundaries must be posted, 3) enforcement agents must protect the area from trespassers and poachers, 4) no public taking of fish or animals is allowed, 5) refuge staff must study and manage the property for wildlife, and 6) mineral revenues must be used on the refuge first (surplus may go toward education or public health). In 1983 the Deed of Donation was amended with a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Department of the Interior and the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. The MOA allows for regulated sport fishing and commercial trapping when compatible with the primary purpose of the refuge as a wildlife sanctuary. The MOA also allows surplus revenues to be used for land acquisition for wildlife management purposes. A 1987 MOA between the same two agencies ceased yielding surplus revenues for education or public health.

Planners had the foresight to realize that mineral revenues would cease at some point in time, and steps were taken to ensure that the refuge would be financially capable of operation and maintenance indefinitely. Act 321 of the 1972 legislature created the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge Trust and Protection Fund (Trust Fund). One fourth of funds derived from royalties, rentals, or otherwise from Rockefeller mineral leases were to be deposited in the Trust Fund until a principal of \$5 million was reached. Act 342 in 1978 raised the Trust Fund goal to \$10 million. Act 807 in 1980 increased the Trust Fund goal to \$20 million, and also established the Rockefeller Scholarship Fund for Louisiana wildlife students from 5% of interest from the Trust Fund. Act 63 of 1982 raised the Trust Fund goal to \$30 million, and Act 707 of 1989 reduced additions to the Trust Fund from 25% to 5% of mineral revenues. Senate Bill 662 of 1989 established an annual donation of \$150,000 to the Fur and Alligator Advisory Council, and Act 832 of 1995 raised the Trust Fund cap to \$50 million.

Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge is one of the most biologically diverse wildlife areas in the nation. Located at the terminus of the vast Mississippi Flyway, south Louisiana winters about 4 million waterfowl annually. Historically, Rockefeller wintersed as many as 400,000-plus waterfowl annually, but severe declines in the continental duck population due to drought and poor habitat quality on the breeding grounds have altered Louisiana's wintering population. More recent surveys indicate a wintering waterfowl population on Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge reaching 160,000. In

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- addition to ducks, geese, and coots, numerous shorebirds and wading birds either migrate through or overwinter in Louisiana's coastal marshes. Neotropical migrant passerines also use the shrubs and trees on levees and other "upland" areas of the refuge as a rest stop on their trans-gulf journeys to and from Central and South America. Although Canada geese no longer migrate to the refuge from breeding areas in the north as they once did, a resident flock of giant Canada geese was established in the early 1960's.
- Common resident animals include Mottled Ducks, nutria, muskrat, rails, raccoon, mink, otter, opossum, white-tailed deer, and alligators. An abundant fisheries population provides recreational opportunities to fishermen seeking shrimp, redfish, speckled trout, black drum, and largemouth bass, among others. No hunting is allowed on the refuge, but some regulated trapping is allowed for furbearers that could potentially damage the marsh if their populations are not controlled.
- The refuge is a flat, treeless area with highly organic soils which are capable of producing immense quantities of waterfowl foods in the form of annual emergents and submerged aquatics. Since 1954 Rockefeller Refuge has been a test site for various marsh management strategies, including levees, weirs, and several types of water control structures utilized to enhance marsh health and waterfowl food production.
- Eleven impoundments are currently in place with some manner of water control. Most units are managed with stop-logged, flap-gated pipes. Low-lift diesel pumps, which provide a greater level of control, are in operation on 5 management units. One set of large locks and two radial arm, steel-gated cement structures are also used to manage water levels and salinities on Rockefeller and surrounding private marshes on a broader scale. Several weirs are used on the un-impounded southeast portion of the refuge. Management units range in size from 90 to 13,500 acres, with a total of 44,510 acres under intensive management. The basic management scenario utilized on Rockefeller is to stabilize water levels and reduce salinities to encourage growth of submerged aquatics and, in the fresher units, spring and summer draw-downs encourage production of annual emergents. Both are prime waterfowl foods and are the major attraction of the refuge to waterfowl. Management for migratory geese consists mainly of maintaining grit sites to aid geese in digestion, and providing fresh burns along the beach where they feed on new growth of *Scirpus* sp..
- Three large water control structures on the refuge impact adjacent privately owned marshes of the Mermentau Basin. Large-scale management with these radial arm gate structures mainly strives to relieve flooding and allow metered saltwater

introductions, while maintaining sufficient water levels during times of drought.

In accordance with the Deed of Donation, careful mineral development has been allowed on the refuge. Marsh development for wildlife is very expensive, and Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge is an excellent example of how conscientious mineral development can be compatible with wildlife management. Revenues generated from mineral leases are used to further enhance the refuge for wildlife, and negative environmental impacts have been kept to a minimum thanks to a cooperative, rather than contentious, relationship between wildlife managers and mineral production companies.

In 1957 a direct hit by Hurricane Audrey caused major damage to levees, water control structures, buildings, and facilities. The office and residences were rebuilt on pilings, and levees and water control structures were reconstructed. A storm platform for tying down immobile equipment has been built in preparation for the next major hurricane impact.

Technical management and research expertise on the refuge is provided by six biologists. Three full-time conservation officers patrol the refuge to ensure compliance with trespass, fishing, shrimp, and other regulations. The maintenance crew repairs boats and equipment, maintains and builds levees and water control structures, maintains refuge roads, and various other items necessary for the operation of such a large and active refuge. The maintenance crew also commonly lends assistance for other department maintenance and development projects.

Rockefeller staff are involved in a wide range of research projects. Rockefeller Refuge is probably best known for pioneering research into alligator ranching, physiology, and life-history. In fact, the statewide alligator harvest and farming programs are managed and monitored primarily from Rockefeller. Statewide brown pelican and bald eagle restoration and monitoring are also conducted from Rockefeller. Applied marsh management, waterfowl habitat management, and mottled duck population dynamics are other research topics ongoing at the refuge. Investigations into various aspects of aquaculture/fisheries, especially how fisheries relates to marsh management strategies, are conducted by the fisheries biologist. Rockefeller staff raise and distribute striped bass from Rockefeller in an attempt to restore that species to southwest Louisiana river systems. Other research topics include alligator snapping turtle life-history, mineral development compatibility with wildlife, and other marsh wildlife studies.

The modern lodging and laboratory facilities provide an excellent forum for educational opportunities. College classes,

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- other student groups, conservation organizations, other governmental agencies, and graduate students commonly use the refuge facilities to enhance their understanding of wildlife conservation.
- Recreational shrimping, crabbing, fishing, and bird-watching are common on the refuge. Such activities account for an annual visitation rate of about 80,000 people.
- State Wildlife Refuge**
- State Wildlife Refuge, owned and maintained by the State of Louisiana, is a 13,000-acre tract of marshland located on the southwestern shore of Vermilion Bay.
- As with most early refuges, early management of this brackish marsh area consisted primarily of preservation. Trapping over-abundant marsh rodents and controlled burning were also incorporated into the early management scheme. Sheet piling weirs have been used to deter highly saline waters from entering the marshes, and also to prevent total retreat of water at low tides.
- State Wildlife Refuge is an important snow and blue goose wintering area. Surrounded by heavily hunted marshes, up to 50,000 geese seek refuge on State Wildlife. Controlled marsh burning provides prime goose habitat in the form of vast, wide open expanses with new succulent growth of three-corner grass immediately following fires. State Wildlife also provides safe haven for wintering ducks which feed in neighboring rice fields. Wintering populations peak at 20,000.
- A variety of marsh wildlife is present on the area. Alligators, shorebirds, wading birds, and marine life such as shrimp are common. Mammals such as raccoons, muskrats, nutria, mink, and white-tailed deer are also present in good number. Muskrat and goose damage from "eat-outs" has been a major problem.
- Technical management expertise is provided by Fur and Refuge Division biologists stationed in New Iberia. An enforcement and maintenance staff maintain on-site supervision of the area and maintenance of the facilities. Acts 736 and 838 of the 1981 legislature give law enforcement authority and duties over adjacent Audubon/Paul J. Rainey Refuge to State Wildlife Refuge staff.
- Although no hunting is allowed on the refuge, opportunities for recreational activities such as fishing, shrimping, and bird-watching abound. Approximately 13,000 visitors per year take advantage of these opportunities.

Marsh Island Wildlife Refuge

Marsh Island Wildlife Refuge, owned and operated by the State of Louisiana, is located between Vermilion Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. Although the island was 76,664 acres when originally deeded, current acreages are closer to 70,000 due to erosion. The refuge is generally composed of brackish marsh types, is virtually treeless, and very flat.

Marsh Island is very important as wintering grounds for blue and snow geese. Recently, 30,000 geese and 50,000 ducks have been documented using the refuge.

Besides waterfowl, Marsh Island's major commercially important inhabitants are alligators, fisheries, and furbearers. Commercial harvests of shrimp in Vermilion Bay and the Gulf, as well as recreational harvests on the refuge, are due to shrimp utilization of Marsh Island as a nursery ground. Post-larval shrimp migrate into the marshes in the spring and summer, grow and thrive in the marsh, then migrate out in late summer and fall. White-tailed deer are also common on the refuge, despite being severely curtailed by Hurricane Audrey in 1957. Shorebirds and wading birds round out the wide array of wildlife inhabiting the island.

Extensive development on Marsh Island has helped improve habitat conditions on the area. Two water management units completed in 1993 put 2,700 acres under intensive management. These units were designed to revegetate lost and/or deteriorated marsh. Two larger management units totaling about 8,000 acres on the south side of the island are managed via 8-barrel variable crest flapgated structures. Draw-downs in the management units help revegetate lost marsh and promote growth of prime emergent waterfowl foods, which increases utilization by wintering waterfowl. Numerous low sill dams are also in place throughout the remainder of the island to stabilize water levels and promote growth of submerged aquatics such as wigeongrass. Habitat for nesting shorebirds has also been created on Marsh Island in the form of two shorebird nesting islands built using filter cloth topped with shell.

Technical management and research expertise is provided by one on-site biologist and others stationed in New Iberia. Major topics of research at Marsh Island are alligator harvests and population dynamics, brackish marsh ecology, soil salinity studies, and intense monitoring of effects of new water management techniques. Rigid enforcement of rules and regulations and maintenance of facilities is accomplished by on-site enforcement and maintenance personnel.

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Atchafalaya Delta Wildlife Management Area

The Atchafalaya Delta Wildlife Management Area, leased and managed by the Fur and Refuge Division, is located at the mouth of the Atchafalaya River. This 137,000-acre area of accreted land and shallow, open bays was leased from the State of Louisiana in 1979.

Two delta areas occur on the management area - the Main Delta and the Wax Lake Delta. The Wax Lake Delta was formed as a result of channelization of Wax Lake from its confluence with the Atchafalaya River to the gulf. The Atchafalaya Delta WMA is the only significant accreting marshland in the state due to the silt-laden waters diverted from the Mississippi River. Exposed land has increased from about 10,000 acres in 1981 to about 19,500 acres in 1995. Soil particles are dropped from suspension as the river water is slowed down at the delta, and islands are formed. Emergent plants such as delta duck potato rapidly vegetate these new islands to provide excellent waterfowl habitat. Mudflats adjacent to the islands are vegetated with submerged pondweed and other aquatic plants. Higher sites are vegetated with three-corner grass. A small impoundment adjacent to the campground was put into use in 1990, which should add habitat diversity in years to come.

Habitat conditions on the delta are improving every year, and wintering waterfowl populations are increasing accordingly. These ideal conditions for waterfowl result in peaks of 250,000 ducks and 10,000 geese during the wintering waterfowl period. Mallards, pintails, teal, gadwalls, and canvasbacks are the dominant species of ducks. White-fronted geese, blue and snow geese, and a small population of resident Canada geese are present on the area.

The oldest islands are vegetated with trees, mostly willow. Several newly-emerged willow stands have become wading bird rookeries. Ibis, roseate spoonbills, and several species of egrets and herons use these sites. Plantings of several oak species are currently underway to provide mast for the increasing white-tailed deer population on the area. The Atchafalaya Delta WMA experienced its first deer hunt (bow only) in 1993, and this will certainly become an even more popular attraction in the future.

The Atchafalaya Delta Wildlife Management Area provides possibly the finest public waterfowl hunting in the nation,

requiring extensive law enforcement by on-site personnel. Increased recreational use of the area during waterfowl season will prove to be a management and enforcement challenge in the near future.

The Atchafalaya Delta experienced a direct hit from Hurricane Andrew on August 26, 1992. Although the floating headquarters barge was towed to safety, all remaining facilities were heavily damaged or destroyed. Except for the camp on the Wax Lake Delta, all facilities have been reconstructed. Federally funded research assessing the impacts of the hurricane on wildlife species and habitats are currently in progress. Several cooperative or contracted research projects with state universities are conducted on the area. Mottled ducks, wintering waterfowl, nutria, shorebirds, and wading birds are all focal points of research.

The strategic placement of dredged spoil material from river channelization has been carefully supervised. This land-building has provided excellent nesting habitat for mottled ducks and colonial waterbirds. Other plans for the area include a distributary channel through the Big Island, which would provide a sediment diversion to accrete the large open bay to the west. Similar channelization is planned to reopen natural passes along East Pass.

The Atchafalaya Delta WMA is staffed with on-site enforcement and maintenance personnel. Technical management and research expertise is provided by biologists stationed in New Iberia. Recreational use of the area is experienced by about 17,000 people annually.

Pass-a-Loutre Wildlife Management Area

Pass-a-Loutre is a 66,000-acre tract of the Mississippi River Delta in Plaquemines Parish. It was acquired by the state as a public waterfowl hunting area in 1921 by an act of the Legislature, and was transferred to the Fur and Refuge Division in 1958.

The silt-laden waters of the Mississippi River provide this area with a constantly changing environment of deltaic splays, mud flats, and ephemeral channels. These very fertile silt depositions provide ideal conditions for waterfowl food plants. Delta duck potato, freshwater three-square, and a multitude of submerged aquatics provide excellent waterfowl habitat. Current estimates of waterfowl use are about 150,000 ducks and light geese.

From 1954 through 1968 the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries administered a first-rate public waterfowl hunting

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- program on the area. Nine hunting camps provided overnight lodging, and biologists closely monitored hunting activity. Hurricane Camille in 1969 destroyed all the facilities and brought an end to the previous hunting program. Currently waterfowl hunting is allowed and monitored by enforcement spot-checks, but overnight lodging and extensive hunter monitoring on Pass-a-Loutre is a thing of the past. Bag checks suggest waterfowl hunting success is excellent. Deer hunting (bow only) and fishing are also popular recreational attractions of Pass-a-Loutre.
- Hurricane Flossy in 1956 and Hurricane Betsy in 1965 caused damage to the facilities, but these damages were repaired promptly. Damages caused by Hurricane Camille in 1969 were not so easily repairable, however. All headquarters facilities, wildlife, and habitats suffered extensive set-backs. Carcasses of numerous wildlife species observed following the storm confirmed biological assessments of the tremendous negative impact of Camille on the resident animals. However, populations have since rebounded to harvestable levels. Except for the hunting camps, facilities have been repaired and upgraded. Damage caused to the deltaic marshes have not been reversed, however. The floating marshes created by years of silt deposition coupled with plant detritus are gone. The cumulative effect of high winds and waters from these three hurricanes broke apart and washed away this important wildlife habitat.
- Significant marsh loss has been occurring on the delta, so a variety of management techniques have been employed on the area to encourage marsh-building and vegetative growth. Twenty-one silt diversions have been created by cutting existing natural levees. Diverted water, heavy with soil particles, then drops out and creates fertile splays which teem with waterfowl and other forms of fish and wildlife. Several sediment-trapping fences have been erected on the area to induce or enhance silt deposition. Strategic placement of dredged spoil material is also used to create marsh. These management practices are at least partially responsible for a reversal of the marsh loss trend in recent years. An increase in land:water ratio is quite obvious from recent aerial photographs.
- A variety of research projects have been conducted or are on-going on the area. Ecology of delta duck potato and freshwater three-square was studied intensively. Productivity of these plants was found to depend on silt deposition. The Mississippi River Delta is a major wintering site for canvasbacks, which have been studied extensively on the area in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Louisiana State University. Fisheries and wading bird use of sediment diversion sites is also being investigated.

The Pass-a-loutre WMA is supervised by an on-site biologist, with additional management and research expertise provided from the New Orleans office. Other enforcement and maintenance personnel are on-site to maintain adherence to rules and regulations and keep the headquarters facilities in good condition.

Salvador Wildlife Management Area

The Salvador Wildlife Management Area is located about 12 miles south of New Orleans along the northwestern shore of Lake Salvador in St. Charles Parish. The 30,600 acres was purchased from Humble Oil Company in 1968 with the Marsh Island land acquisition fund. In 1986 the department purchased 60 acres along the north shore of Lake Salvador from St. Rose Land Company. From 1987 through 1995 about 1,500 additional acres were acquired as part of a mitigation package for a segment of the westbank hurricane protection levee.

The Salvador WMA is made up of fresh and intermediate marshes with scattered ponds. Dominant marsh vegetation includes maidencane, cattail, bulitongue, and submerged aquatics. Wax myrtle thickets provide excellent cover for deer, and cypress stands occur along streambanks in the northern portion of the area. Principal wildlife species include deer, rabbits, squirrel, alligators, rails, waterfowl, bald eagles, wading birds, and furbearers. Visibility for aerial surveys is poor, but peak wintering waterfowl numbers are probably about 25,000 ducks.

Several marsh management techniques are employed or planned to offset marsh deterioration. The major threat to the area is saltwater intrusion via the Barataria Waterway. The Davis Pond freshwater diversion project will help offset this problem when it is completed, and other water management projects are also in the works. Two shoreline erosion control projects have been completed. The shoreline on the south boundary of the area with Lake Salvador has been stabilized, and a 3,500-foot piling-tire breakwater project protects the Lake Cataouatche shoreline from encroaching into the Netherlands Ponds.

Freshwater fishing and hunting are major recreational attractions, especially for New Orleans-area citizens. Access to the WMA for such activities is via three major routes. The main access is from Westwego by Bayou Segnette into Lake Cataouatche, then west into the area. Sellers Canal to Bayou Verret into Lake Cataouatche is another route. The southwest portion of the area can also be reached via Bayou Des Allemands. Additional access from Lake Salvador is available through Bayou Couda to Lake Cataouatche.

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As with Louisiana's other refuges, management of the property is intended to provide opportunities for multiple user groups, with emphasis on waterfowl species. Maintaining access routes through the area for hunting, fishing, and trapping is a major facet of management for the Salvador WMA. Major research topics on the area are alligator life history, water movement within floatant and non-floatant marshes, an experimental early alligator harvest program, fish tagging studies, and causes of wax myrtle losses. Research directed from the New Iberia office also involves investigations into nutria pelt quality and diseases.

Maintenance and enforcement personnel are on-site to maintain facilities and ensure compliance with rules and regulations. Technical research and management expertise is provided through the New Orleans office.

Pointe-au-Chien Wildlife Management Area

The Pointe-au-Chien Wildlife Management Area is located about 15 miles southeast of Houma in Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes. This 29,160.84-acre tract of marsh was purchased along with the Salvador property in 1968. A 99-year lease with the Terrebonne Parish School Board added 640 acres to the management area. Another 51.5 acres were donated, and the department recently purchased 1,700 additional acres. In 1993 the department purchased another 350 acres, to provide a total of 31,902.34 acres for outdoor recreational use.

The Pointe-au-Chien WMA consists of intermediate/brackish marsh types. As with other properties, management is aimed at maintaining available marsh habitat, and enhancing that habitat for waterfowl and other wildlife. Production of submerged aquatics such as wigeongrass and southern naiad enhance the area for waterfowl. Most of the recently acquired tract is upland habitat, and long-range plans for that segment are reforestation. Currently reforested areas encompass about 450 acres. Management and a hunting program for doves was initiated in 1994 with good success.

The area has been subject to encroaching isohaline lines, resulting in heavy marsh deterioration. Several management projects have been enacted to combat this deterioration. The Montegut Project put 3,500 acres under management with the construction of 4.5 miles of levees complete with water control structures. The Grand Bayou Project includes 6.5 miles of levees, 2 water control structures, and a boat pullover. This is a mitigation project for the hurricane protection levee from LaRose to Golden Meadow, and although not quite completed, is already functional. Other freshwater diversion and water management projects are planned for

the near future.

The area is staffed with on-site maintenance and enforcement personnel. Technical management and research expertise is provided through the New Orleans office. Major recreational attractions include deer hunting, duck hunting, and fishing.

St. Tammany Wildlife Refuge

St. Tammany Wildlife Refuge is located on the northern shore of Lake Ponchartrain adjacent to the Fontainebleau State Park in St. Tammany Parish. The property extends about 10 miles along the lakeshore, and stretches inland 100 - 1,300 feet. The St. Tammany tract was part of a larger acquisition purchased by the state from the Great Southern Lumber Company in 1938. Most of the original purchase is now owned and maintained by the State Parks Commission, but 1,309.54 acres remain as a wildlife refuge managed by the Fur and Refuge Division.

Erosion is a major problem on this area due to wave action from Lake Ponchartrain. Current acreages are certainly less than when originally purchased. Wiregrass and three-corner grass are dominant vegetative species on the area. A variety of resident wildlife species inhabit the refuge including furbearers and alligators. The St. Tammany Refuge also serves as a resting and feeding area for wintering waterfowl. This small refuge serves an important purpose as a resting area for waterfowl, with heavy hunting pressure in adjacent private marshes.

Management of this area is conducted through the Baton Rouge office. Past research on the area includes a cooperative investigation with Louisiana State University researchers into the ecology and management of three-corner grass.

Terrebonne Barrier Islands Refuge

Terrebonne Barrier Islands Refuge consists of three barrier islands in the Isles Dernieres Chain located across the shoreline of Terrebonne Parish. Wine Island, Whiskey Island, and Racoon Island were acquired in June of 1992 from Louisiana Land and Exploration Company via a 25-year free lease. The three islands comprise a total of approximately 630 acres, although the lease agreement covers several thousand acres of water.

Wine Island, on the eastern end of the chain, was successfully reestablished in 1991 by the Louisiana Department of

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- Natural Resources. Raccoon Island is one of the most important waterbird nesting areas on the coast. Providing and protecting habitat for nesting waterbirds is the primary management goal.
- Bird activity on the islands is monitored by Fur and Refuge Division staff from the Atchafalaya Delta, New Iberia, and Rockefeller Refuge. Enforcement of rules and regulations is provided by personnel stationed at the Atchafalaya Delta WMA.
- Raccoon island was devastated by a direct hit from Hurricane Andrew in 1992. The island was reduced from 192 acres to 114 acres, and island length was reduced by 50%. The remaining island was breached in several places, making it more susceptible to future erosion.
- An ambitious effort to restore the island to pre-Andrew conditions was undertaken in 1992-93 by cooperation of several agencies. The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government, and Terrebonne Tidewater Management and Conservation District are involved in this project, which will have major implications for possible restoration of other barrier islands. Dire Emergency Federal funds are the primary source of funding for the project. The project has three major objectives - 1) closure of breeches, 2) beach nourishment, and 3) back marsh creation.
- Currently all breaches have been repaired on Raccoon Island, and the beach face is restored. Vegetative plantings and seedlings are in place to help secure the dredged material. Mine Island also received dredged spoil and a rock perimeter to restore hurricane damage.
- Other Division Functions**
- Several division responsibilities are conducted outside the scope of land management and research on these properties. One such responsibility is the involvement of division staff in the Louisiana Fur and Alligator Advisory Council (FAAC). The FAAC, created as a result of Act 455 of the 1986 Legislature, is responsible for reviewing and approving recommended programs for funding by the Louisiana Fur and Alligator Public Education and Marketing Fund. The primary goals of these programs are to provide marketing leadership for fur and alligator products and educate the international public regarding sustainable use of furbearers and alligators.
- Special regulations allow for trapping, maintaining, propagating, and selling live coyotes and foxes for hunting preserves in Louisiana. Fur and Refuge Division staff are

responsible for supervising these activities statewide.

The Fur and Refuge Division is also involved in the reptile and amphibian industry. Louisiana possesses one of the last remaining commercial industries for amphibians and reptiles in the United States. This commercial industry consists of harvest of frogs and turtles for meat and biological research specimens, and harvest of amphibians and reptiles for the pet trade. In order to regulate the industry, the State Legislature created the Louisiana Amphibian and Reptile Task Force (LARTF) with passage of Act 256 in 1992. The LARTF is comprised of wildlife and resource personnel, university professors, and representatives from the amphibian and reptile industry. Its goal is to ensure continued, sustainable yield of Louisiana's herpetofaunal resources through harvest assessments and research. The Commission has adopted rules and regulations to manage amphibian and reptile resources under Title 76, and additional legislation has been incorporated under Title 56. Reptile and amphibian dealers and collectors are required to purchase licenses, the revenues of which go into the conservation fund. In addition, a 1% tax on out-of-state sales of amphibians and reptiles is dedicated to research on their populations. A new Fur & Refuge Division biologist position was created and filled to coordinate these management and research activities. From mid-1993 through 1995 nearly 50 dealer and 400 collector licenses have been sold annually, bringing \$24,460 to the conservation fund. Revenues from out-of-state sales have totaled \$22,667 during the same period. In addition, research grants from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service have totaled \$33,000 to date.

Future of the Division

Future responsibilities of Fur and Refuge Division staff will be quite different from the early challenges of posting boundaries and gaining control of property. While still maintaining well-trained enforcement agents and skilled maintenance staffs, the need for more scientific data and the fight against marsh deterioration will increase.

Land management in the coastal zone will probably become more difficult as beach erosion claims more of refuges that border the gulf, we lose support for marsh management permits from most federal agencies, isohaline lines continue to move inward around managed refuges, and man's impact on natural hydrologies continue to show up. Support for proactive marsh management is dependent on our ability to effectively document and defend the positive effects of marsh management. Control of beach erosion will require innovative techniques, large expenditures, or both.

The need for sound biological data to support commercial and recreational utilization of wildlife on a sustainable-use basis will

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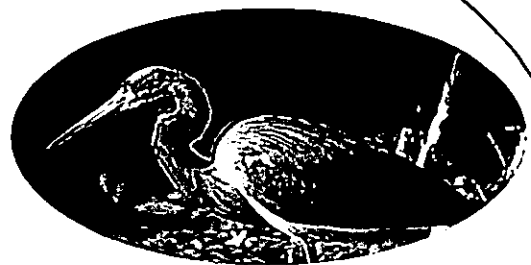
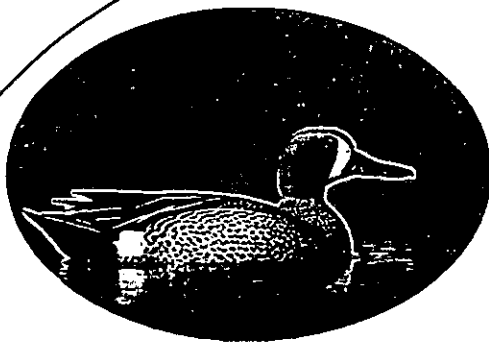
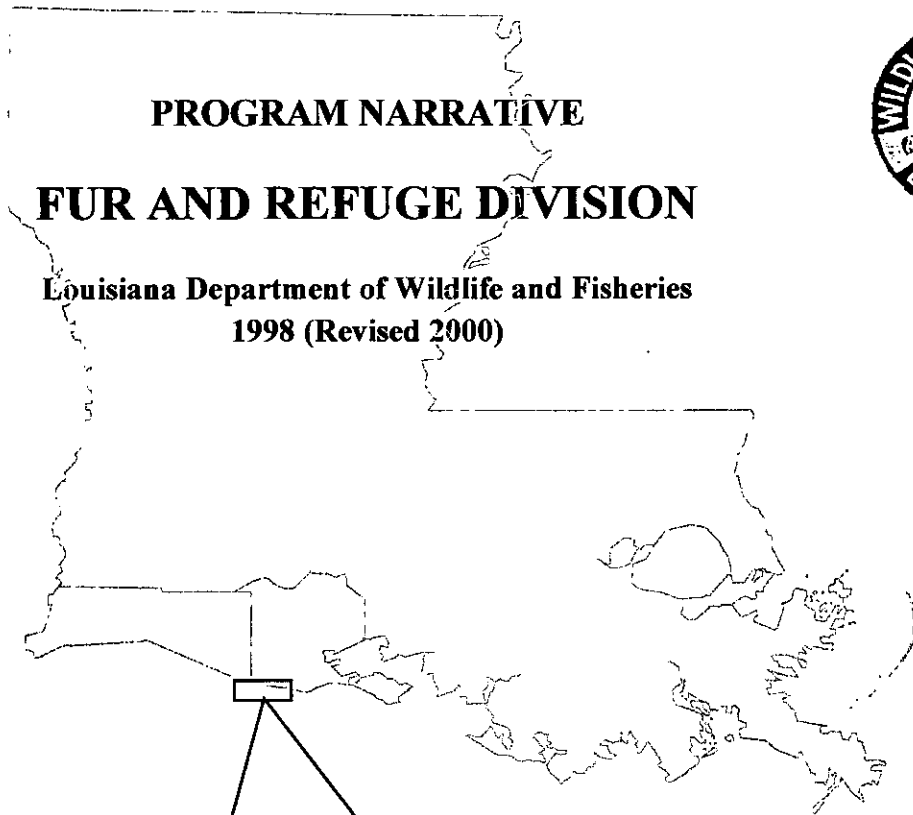
ROCKEFELLER WILDLIFE REFUGE



PROGRAM NARRATIVE

FUR AND REFUGE DIVISION

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
1998 (Revised 2000)



ROCKEFELLER WILDLIFE REFUGE

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES



FUR AND REFUGE DIVISION

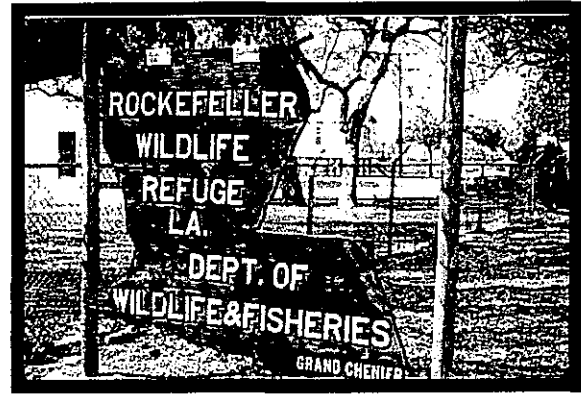
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Introduction

Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge (RWR), located in southeastern Cameron and southwestern Vermilion Parishes, is owned by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) and managed by its Fur and Refuge Division. RWR encompassed approximately 86,000 acres when deeded to the state, but beach erosion has taken a heavy toll. The most recent survey indicates only 76,042 acres of marshland remain. RWR borders the Gulf of Mexico for 26.5 miles and extends inland toward the Grand Chenier ridge, a stranded beach ridge, six miles from the Gulf.



Only a year after purchasing and donating to the State the world's first wildlife refuge, E. A. McIlhenny became interested in creating another wildlife refuge on a large tract of land located in western Vermilion and eastern Cameron Parishes totaling 86,000 acres (McIlhenny 1930). On July 12, 1913, he purchased the property for \$212,500 using \$27,500 cash and \$185,000 of donated moneys. On May 20, 1914 he sold the property to the Rockefeller Foundation for preservation and protection of migratory birds. Through the encouragement by McIlhenny, the Rockefeller Foundation agreed to allow the Conservation Commission of Louisiana to control the lands for a period of five years, and on September 25, 1914, the State formally accepted the care of the property. The property was donated to the State on December 18, 1919 and the State of Louisiana officially accepted the lands in 1920 thus creating the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge.

In addition to being "one of the most important wildlife areas in the United States" (Joanen 1969), the refuge functions as a natural laboratory for research on "marsh management, plant ecology, pond culture and life history studies of the many forms of fish and wildlife found on the refuge" (Joanen 1969). The information gained in these research efforts "demonstrates what man can do to improve on nature to benefit wildlife" (Joanen 1969) and can serve as management guidelines for other state and Federal management areas, as well as private property owners.

During the early years, management practices at RWR consisted primarily of patrolling the area against poaching and trespassing, burning the marsh to encourage production of preferred goose and muskrat foods, and a trapping program aimed particularly at muskrats. RWR at this time was held to be self-supportive: that is, any funds needed for management or patrolling on the refuge had to be generated from within the refuge (Lynch 1982 cited in Wicker et al. 1983.) Thus, the sale of fur hides, especially those of the abundant muskrat, was an important source of revenue in the refuge's early history.

Purpose

When the Rockefeller Foundation officially granted the property to the state, they spelled out in the Deed of Donation exactly how the property was to be used. The major terms of the original agreement stipulated 1) the property must be maintained as a wildlife refuge, 2) boundaries must be posted, 3) enforcement agents must protect the area from trespassers and poachers, 4) no public taking of fish or animals is allowed, 5) refuge staff must study and manage the property for wildlife, and 6) mineral revenues must be used on the refuge first (surplus may go toward education or public health). It was amended in 1983 with a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Department of the Interior and the LDWF. The MOA allows for regulated sport fishing and commercial trapping when compatible with the primary purpose of the refuge as a wildlife sanctuary. It has a provision that requires the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to make periodic inspections of refuge activities and the USFWS has reversionary rights over the refuge should the LDWF fail to meet its obligations pertaining to the Deed of Donation (with amendments).



Planners had the foresight to realize that mineral revenues would cease at some point in time, and steps were taken to ensure funding for maintenance indefinitely. Act 321 of the 1972 legislature created the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge Trust and Protection Fund (Trust Fund). One fourth of funds derived from royalties, rentals, or otherwise from RWR mineral leases were to be deposited in the Trust Fund until a principal of \$5 million was reached. The Trust Fund's minimum value and allocations were amended on several subsequent occasions. Act 342 in 1978 raised the Trust Fund goal to \$10 million; Act 807 in 1980 increased the Trust Fund goal to \$20 million, and established the Rockefeller Scholarship Fund for Louisiana wildlife students from 5% of interest from the Trust Fund; Act 63 of 1982 raised the Trust Fund goal to \$30 million; Act 707 of 1989 reduced additions to the Trust Fund from 25% to 5% of mineral revenues; Senate Bill 662 of 1989 established an annual donation of \$150,000 to the Fur and Alligator Advisory Council; and Act 832 of 1995 raised the Trust Fund cap to \$50 million.

Description

RWR lies within the southeastern portion of the Chenier Plain Region between approximately 92°5' and 92°30' west longitude. It is bordered on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and on the north by the Grand Chenier Ridge Complex. The refuge boundaries are very linear because the land was purchased by sections or portions thereof and some section boundaries serve as the refuge boundaries. Planimetering of the most recent USGS topographic maps (1974/79) reveals that the refuge contains approximately 76,042 ac of marshland, excluding 640 ac inside the refuge boundary belonging to the Vermilion Parish School Board. This figure indicates a marsh loss of approximately 10,000 ac since 1914 due to shoreline erosion along the Gulf of Mexico.

During the period of Mississippi River Delta progradation in the western portion of the Deltaic Plain, fine-grained sediments were transported west to the Chenier Plain by littoral currents, and the shoreline prograded through the development of mud flats and coastal marsh deposits. When the Mississippi River shifted eastward, sediment supplies decreased and the gulfward progradation of the Chenier Plain slowed. In some instances, marine processes eroded the shoreline, creating beach ridges. This alternating progradation and erosion of the Chenier Plain was cyclic and resulted in a series of abandoned beach ridges, both emergent and submergent in the marsh, which mark ancient shorelines and stretch in an east-west direction roughly parallel to the coast (Gould and Morgan 1962).

One of the longest ridges is Grand Chenier, which extends eastward from the Mermentau River for approximately 45 miles and marks the northern boundary of the refuge. Like most ridges, this one is narrow, about 400 yds wide, except where prongs curve inland over the marsh, and seldom exceeds 10 ft in elevation (Russell and Howe 1935 cited in Wicker et al. 1983). However, cheniers are very distinctive features, naturally vegetated by live oaks (Quercus virginiana), on the otherwise low-lying, low-relief, coastal marshlands. The region is labeled Chenier Plain because of their prominence (Gould and Morgan 1962). "Chene" is the French word for oak.

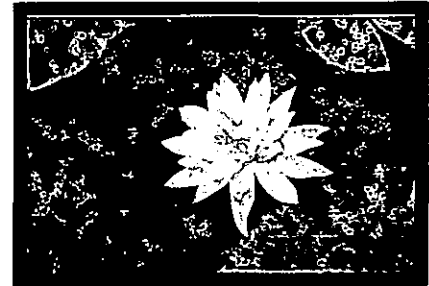
Wicker et al. (1983), reported the geomorphology and meteorology of the Chenier Plain region influence the distribution of vegetation zones and distinguish it from the Deltaic Plain Region of coastal Louisiana. Regional rainfall averaged approximately 52 inches per year. Historically, the chenier ridges played a strategic role in the regional hydrology by restricting the movement of water to and from the Gulf of Mexico and the interior marshes (Chabreck 1972, Palmisano 1972). The well-defined beach rim, approximately 5 ft in elevation (Nichols 1959) and extending along the southern border of the RWR, restricts regular tidal inundation to the eight tidal channels and one canal connecting interior marshes and the gulf. The number of channel openings to the gulf has increased from five to nine over the past 30 years because of canal dredging and shoreline erosion, which has breached lakes and meandering tidal channels, creating additional openings where there was previously none or only one.

The average elevation of the refuge marshes is 1.1 ft above mean sea level (msl) (Chabreck 1960a). Normal tides are contained within the channels and canals, and the amount of water covering the marsh is governed by weather conditions, primarily precipitation and wind direction (Nichols 1959). During periods of drought or prolonged offshore winds, which cause low winter tides, the marsh is subject to extreme low water. Extended low-water periods expose the marsh to the threat of fire. Intense fire burns the highly organic marsh soil creating new lakes.

While the average tidal fluctuation in the area is 1 ft, extremely high tides associated with onshore winds from storms flood the interior marshes at least once or twice a year, bringing in marine mud and saltwater (Chabreck 1960a, Lynch 1942 cited in Wicker et al. 1983). The introduction of saline muds creates a firmer marsh than is present in the Deltaic Plain because it

prevents the formation of highly organic marsh peats (Lynch 1942 cited in Wicker et al. 1983). Creation of leveed impoundments on the refuge (beginning in 1954) has restricted, to some degree, the input of saline water and mud to only the unimpounded areas nearest the gulf (Chabreck 1960a). However, extreme highwater can overtop or even break the levees, and cause the impounded areas to be subjected to higher salinities than are desirable under the management program.

The marshes on the RWR occupy an elongated basin confined by the high Grand Chenier Ridge to the north and the lower sea rim beach to the south. Prior to major man-made landscape changes, freshwater reached this basin through precipitation and drainage from surrounding ridges, thus creating deep freshwater rush marshes near the chenier ridge. The rush marsh zone was vegetated primarily by bulrush (Scirpus californicus), cutgrass (Zizaniopsis miliacea), sawgrass (Cladium jamaicense), and cattail (Typha sp.) (Lynch 1942 cited in Wicker et al. 1983). Freshwater ponds in this zone contained various species of algae, frogbit (Limnobiium sp.), bladderwort (Utricularia sp.), water parsley (Hydrocotyle ranunculoides), duckweeds (Lemna spp. and Spirodela spp.) and water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes) (Lynch 1942 cited in Wicker et al. 1983).



Originally brackish (interior marsh zone) to saline (sea rim marsh zone) marshes occupied the lower two-thirds of the area which was drained by dendritic tidal channels. A series of low salinity marsh ponds were situated at the inland extremities of the tidal marsh and supported grey duck moss and widgeongrass (Ruppia maritima) (Lynch 1942 cited in Wicker et al. 1983). The brackish interior marshes were densely vegetated with coco (Scirpus robustus) and wiregrass (Spartina patens), while the sea rim marshes contained saltgrass (Distichlis spicata), hogcane (Spartina cynosuroides), iva (Iva frutescens), and oystergrass (Spartina alterniflora) (Lynch 1942 cited in Wicker et al. 1983). The distribution of vegetation zones that constitute major wildlife habitat types on the refuge has been altered considerably over the past 40 years. (See Appendix 1 for more listing of plants.)

Wicker et al. (1983) describe RWR as lying within a hydrologic unit of coastal Louisiana which encompasses the Mermentau River Basin, Grand and White Lakes, and their local drainages. Among the highest priorities for water resource management in this region is maintenance of an adequate supply of freshwater for irrigation of rice. For this reason, control structures have been built to limit the intrusion of brackish water into Grand Lake and White Lake. As a result, water exchange between the fresh marshes north of the Grand Chenier-Pecan Island ridge complex (La. Highway 82) and the brackish and saline marshes to the south, is controlled according to seasonal patterns of precipitation and water levels.

Biological Resources

Ducks and Geese

RWR is one of the most biologically diverse wildlife areas in the nation. Located at the terminus of the vast Mississippi Flyway, south Louisiana winters about 4 million waterfowl annually. Historically, RWR wintered as many as 400,000-plus waterfowl annually, but severe declines in the continental duck population due to drought and poor habitat quality on the breeding grounds have altered Louisiana's wintering population.

More recent surveys indicate a wintering waterfowl population on RWR at 100,000 - 150,000. Counts are generally highest in November (Figure 1).

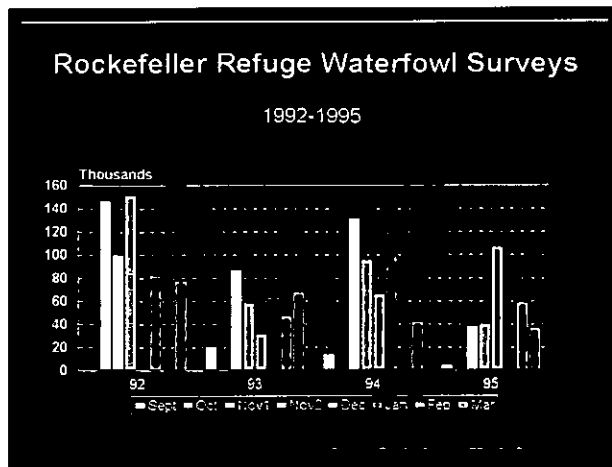


Figure 1



The more common species in September are blue-winged teal and mottled ducks. However, by mid-November, gadwall are the most abundant. Other common ducks include northern shoveler, ring-necked ducks, lesser scaup, and green-winged teal.

Several grit sites are strategically located on the refuge to attract geese. The most common geese wintering on RWR are snow geese and lesser white fronted geese. Although Canada geese no longer migrate to the refuge from breeding areas in the north as they once did, a resident flock

of giant Canada geese was established in the early 1960's.

Wading and Shorebirds

In addition to ducks, geese, and coots, numerous shorebirds and wading birds either migrate through or overwinter in Louisiana's coastal marshes. Two wading bird rookeries have been established on the refuge. Both occur in fenced in pens where captive research alligators are held. One is located near Lake 14 on the eastern end of Rockefeller and the other is located behind the main headquarters building. Common nesters in these areas are great egret (*Casmerodius albus*), snowy egret (*Egretta thula*), and roseate spoonbill (*Ajaia ajaja*).



Neotropical Migrant Passerines

Neotropical migrant passerines also use the shrubs and trees on levees and other "upland" areas of the refuge as a rest stop on their trans-gulf journeys to and from Central and South America. On a given day, more than 15 species of passerines might be seen. More common species include yellow-rumped warblers, orchard orioles, and indigo buntings. The diversity of avian species using the refuge is remarkable (Appendix 2).

Mammals

White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) are abundant in the marshes, but the high ground provided on the cheniers and levee system is the key to their survival. Deer die-offs have been recorded periodically on the refuge because of the high numbers. Swamp rabbits (*Sylvilagus aquaticus*), nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), and coyotes (*Canis latrans*), are also abundant.

Furbearers



RWR is home to many marsh dwelling furbearers including muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), nutria (*Myocastor coypus*), otter (*Lutra canadensis*), mink (*Mustela vison*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*). No hunting is allowed on the refuge, but some regulated trapping is allowed for furbearers that could potentially damage the marsh if their populations are not controlled. The harvest is targeted at nutria and muskrat, but other furbearers are occasionally taken.

Finfish

RWR supports a large variety of aquatic organisms, which range from fresh to estuarine/marine species (Appendix 3.) A standing crop research project was conducted by Perry (1976) on RWR to estimate species diversity. Gulf menhaden (*Brevoortia patronus*), anchovies (*Anchoa* sp.), and striped mullet (*Mugil cephalus*) were the most common fish encountered during this study. Perry and Joanen (1986) found that tidewater silversides (*Menidia beryllina*), Atlantic croaker (*Micropogonias undulatus*), gulf menhaden, and sheepshead minnows (*Cyprinodon variegatus*) were the most abundant finfish found in a semi-impounded intermediate marsh on Rockefeller. These species serve as valuable forage for the more popular sport fish such as red drum (*Sciaenops ocellata*), spotted sea trout (*Cynoscion nebulosus*), southern flounder (*Paralichthys lethostigma*), and black drum (*Pogonias cromis*). Some species such as the gars

(Lepisosteus sp.) and striped mullet are able to survive in both fresh and brackish water and thus occur commonly throughout the area. Catfish (Ictalurus spp.), largemouth bass (Micropterus salmoides), sunfish (Lepomis spp.), and other freshwater fishes are common in impoundments and canals that have very low salinities.

Crustaceans

Brown and white shrimp (Penaeus aztecus and P. setiferus) and blue crab (Callinectes sapidus) use the refuge as a nursery for the survival of their larva and juveniles as do many other estuarine organisms. The adults spawn in waters off the coast and the tidal currents carry the larvae into the adjacent marsh estuaries. Once these organisms are in the estuaries they feed and grow until they are ready to migrate back out into the Gulf of Mexico to spawn as adults.

Alligators

RWR is probably best known for its extensive alligator population. Nesting can be as dense as one nest per ten acres under optimum water conditions. Alligators are the top predators in the marsh ecosystem, where they serve as a natural control mechanism for prey species, such as nutria and muskrat, that if left unchecked could severely damage marsh vegetation.



Management Activities

Overview

Active multiple use marsh management is the primary objective at RWR. The refuge serves as a test site for marsh management strategies designed to stabilize isohaline lines, limit saline encroachment, reverse marsh deterioration, and provide productive wildlife habitat. In addition, management expertise and guidance is provided to private owners of marshland. Professional expertise is provided for the implementation of international, federal, and state legislation and regulations governing wise use of alligators, coastal wetlands, and other important wildlife and fisheries resources.

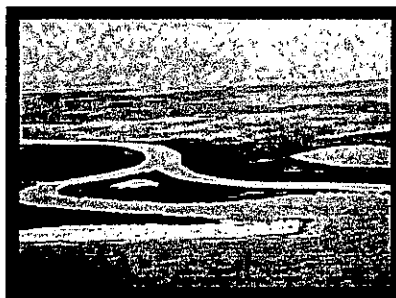
Management responsibilities at RWR are divided into three major categories: Habitat/Resource Management; Enforcement; and Development/Maintenance. Each category is essential to the conservation of the refuge.

Habitat/Resource Management

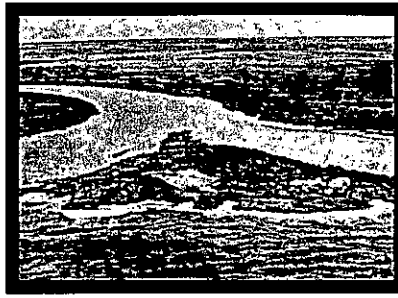
RWR, like many other areas of the Chenier Plain Region, has experienced high rates of marsh deterioration and shoreline erosion over the past 50 years due to man-made and natural processes. Wicker et al. (1983) extrapolated aerial measurements made for selected transects for 1930, 1955/56, and 1974/75 and reported a rate of marsh loss of approximately 192 ac per year between 1930 and 1974. During this period, the approximate rate of shoreline erosion along the entire refuge was 97 ac per year. This extreme loss was supported in a recent study by Byrnes et al. (1995) in which the rate of shoreline loss averaged 28.5 ft. per year in the area of Rockefeller Refuge. Natural processes contributing to land loss are marine and estuarine (i.e., wave) erosion, subsidence, waterfowl and muskrat eat-outs, and deep burns during droughts. The major man-made process contributing to land loss is the alteration of the natural hydrologic regime in the absence of active wetland management.

Wicker et al. (1983) reported that the natural hydrologic regime began to be altered significantly in the 1930s with construction of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway to the north of the refuge. Subsequent projects, such as the construction of a road (LA 82) connecting the chenier ridges, the dredging of oil, gas, drainage and navigation canals, and the impounding of wetland areas through the deposition of spoil, gradually segmented the wetlands and disrupted the natural flow of water. In some areas, elevated water levels drowned existing vegetation and prohibited the reestablishment of vegetation that had been destroyed by other means such as eat-outs or fires. Canals that permitted rapid flooding of interior freshwater marshes with saltwater and rapid drainage of the natural freshwater head that historically had remained in the marshes destroyed the freshwater environments. Brackish-to-saline marsh species have been slow to colonize the bare peat exposed in these former fresh-to-intermediate vegetation zones. The result has been a net loss in vegetation coverage.

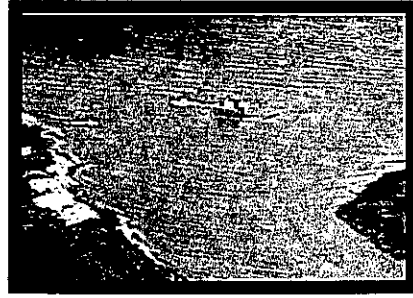
Active management was initiated on Rockefeller Refuge in the mid-1950s at a time when royalties from oil and gas operations on the refuge increased and habitat degradation from eat-outs, fires, saltwater intrusion and vegetation die-offs was approaching major proportions. Revenues from the oil and gas operations paid for the additional management. Management operations, while founded on the best management principles of the time, were (and still are to some extent) experimental. Refuge personnel were instituting management plans, primarily on a system of leveed impoundments and water control structures, to enhance wildlife habitat. Water



Mouth of Joseph Harbor 1968.



Mouth of Joseph Harbor 1978.



Mouth of Joseph Harbor 1988.

manipulation has been adjusted as a better understanding of the marsh and wildlife requirements were learned.

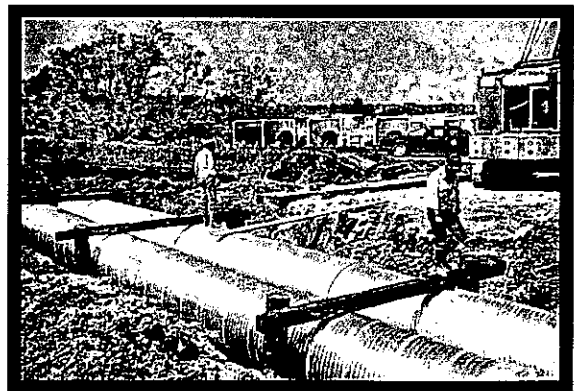
Today habitat conservation is achieved basically by water level and salinity manipulation within management units and prescribed marsh burning. Management units range in size from 90 to 13,500 acres, with a total of 44,510 acres under intensive management. The basic management scenario utilized on RWR is to conserve vegetation, stabilize water levels, and manage salinities to encourage growth of submerged aquatics. In the fresher units, spring and summer draw-downs encourage production of annual emergents. Annual emergent and submerged aquatic plants are prime waterfowl foods.. Currently 17 "management units" are established on the refuge and four major management programs are in effect on 13 of them.

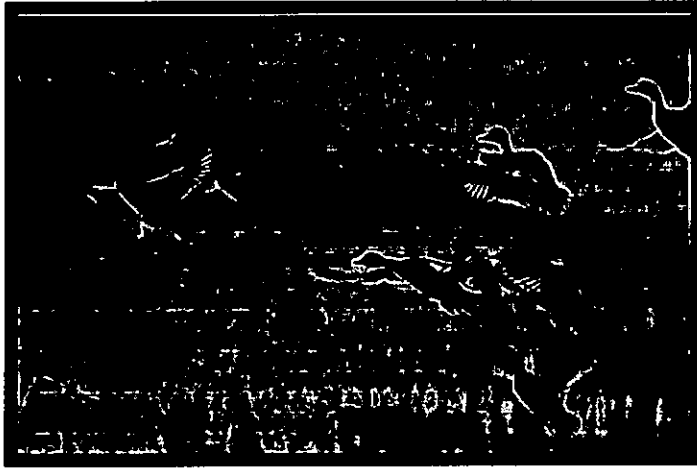
- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Gravity Drainage: | Units 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, Price Lake |
| 2. | Forced Drainage: | Units 1, 8, 10, 13, 14 |
| 3. | Passive Estuarine: | Pigeon Bayou to Rollover Bayou |
| 4. | Controlled Estuarine: | Unit 6 |

Units 7 and 9 and areas south of Price Lake and south of Unit 6 are not actively managed with control structures. The distinguishing characteristic of each management program is the extent to which water and salinity levels are controlled in response to meteorological conditions in order to promote specific vegetation communities (i.e., emergent annuals, emergent perennials and aquatics) to support wildlife, especially waterfowl.

Gravity Drainage

There are six impoundments currently managed with the gravity drainage system. These are located near the chenier ridge and enclose brackish to intermediate marshes. The primary management objective for these gravity drainage units is to control water and salinity for the propagation of important wildlife food plants. Many of the preferred waterfowl foods are herbaceous annual plants that must be reestablished each spring by germination of their seeds. To induce seed germination for the majority of these plants, water levels must be drawn down to near the level of the marsh floor so that a moist, not dry, surface exists. Once germination is achieved and a young stand of annuals is established, it is usually desirable to





reflood the unit with a few inches of water to enhance growth and survival. After plant maturity is reached in the fall, the impoundment is allowed to flood further to insure the availability of foods for wintering waterfowl. The draw-down is initiated in the spring, usually in May, with reflooding scheduled for September. The success of this program requires proper maintenance of the gravity drainage structures (Concrete variable crest reversible flap-gates, 36-inch gate culverts and 48-inch marine aluminum

flap-gates) and favorable meteorological conditions (Wicker et al. 1983).

Gravity drainage can lower water levels only to the low-tide stage plus additional loss through evaporation. In some years, when heavy rainfall occurs in the spring, complete draw-down is impossible and there is no chance for germination and production of herbaceous annuals. In such cases, the unit may be maintained as a flooded impoundment with the objective being to produce stands of submergent vegetation such as sago pond weed (*Potamogeton* sp.) and widgeongrass (*Ruppia maritima*). Conversely, during periods of drought, there may be insufficient rainfall to reflood the impoundment after germination and establishment of the seed-producing annuals to promote growth and survival. In these instances, it may be necessary to allow brackish water to enter the impoundment through the water control structures. The units under this management are drawn down one year out of three. This is accomplished, beginning in February, when stop-logs are removed and the flap-gates are lowered slightly on the structures to begin releasing water. From March through June or July, the structure remains in this draw-down operation mode. Around August the unit is reflooded and stop-logs are added to raise the flap-gates and contain higher water levels. Water is then held at this level for growth of widgeongrass.

One objective of management is to manipulate conditions within impoundments to produce seed-bearing annuals in some units and aquatic plants in others. In this way, the refuge can provide a food source aimed at the various preferences of the many species of waterfowl throughout most of the wintering season that normally lasts from September through much of March.

Due to the limited control of water levels, periods of severe environmental conditions can cause low production of desirable vegetation. In general, however, waterfowl food production was excellent with the implementation of the gravity drainage technique. Successful management of a unit with gravity drainage depends on a certain amount of rainfall at key times.

An indication of the success of this type of management program is evident in percent

coverage by perennial, annual, and aquatic vegetation in Unit 4. During several years, annual and aquatic plants covered almost 40 percent of the area sampled. The dominant aquatic plant was widgeongrass, and the most abundant annual, due to the normally brackish water conditions present, was dwarf spikerush (Chabreck 1959, 1960b, 1961, 1962, 1963; Chabreck and Joanen 1964, 1965, 1966; Joanen et al. 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974). The leaves, stems, and seeds of both plants are fed upon by waterfowl (Bellrose 1976), and up to 100,000 ducks have been observed in this unit (Ensminger 1982 cited in Wicker et al. 1983 and Perry and Hess 1998). The degree to which the impoundment dries in the spring and summer determines, to a large extent, whether widgeongrass or spikerush is produced. During extremely dry years the production of both annuals and aquatics is low. The impoundment needs to be dewatered approximately every third year to allow consolidation of the bottom in order to reduce turbidity upon reflooding and to encourage widgeongrass production. In years during which water is abundant and widgeongrass production poor excessive turbidities may cause low productivity. However, because multi-use is emphasized in this unit, less rigid controls of water levels are practiced in order to allow ingress of estuarine aquatic animals such as shrimp and fish.

Refuge biologists monitor postlarval brown and white shrimp recruitment. When high concentrations of postlarvae are discovered in the vicinity of structures, the gates are opened for a short period of time to permit ingress of the postlarval shrimp. Before water levels within the unit begin to rise appreciably, the gates are switched back to the outflow position. Estuarine organisms are able to exit when the flap-gates are discharging at low tide. A report of Davidson and Chabreck (1983), indicate substantial utilization within Unit 4 by brown and white shrimp, blue crab, white trout (Cynoscion arenarius), black drum, Atlantic croaker, and bay anchovy (Anchoa mitchilli). Although a few more species occurred in the canal outside of Unit 4, usage within the impoundment was equitable for most of the important sport and commercial species. Indications are that Unit 4 is functioning as a viable nursery ground which has, in turn, spawned an enthusiastic cast net fishery for shrimp for local sportsmen (Perry 1982, Perry et al. 1993). Perry et al. (1993) reported shrimp production in managed coastal areas of southwest Louisiana to equal approximately 23 lbs./ac., which would total approximately 131,000 pounds for Unit 4. It has been estimated that Unit 4 may produce as much as 300,000 lbs of shrimp in some years (Ensminger 1982 cited in Wicker et al. 1983).

Forced Drainage

Currently five impoundments are managed with forced drainage. Units under forced drainage management have encircling levees, double divergent, low-lift diesel pumps, and water is controlled on a seasonal basis similar to that practiced under gravity drainage. Forced drainage allows better control of water levels than gravity drainage, but encourages similar plant communities. This is the most expensive management program because of the cost of maintenance and fuel to operate the pumps.

Pumping to remove water begins in a spring month, such as May, and water levels are drawn down during late spring and summer. After annual seed producing plants are well established, water levels are allowed to increase a few inches, thereby maximizing plant growth. Excess water is removed by resuming pumping or, at times, simply by removing stop-logs. During dry years, water can be pumped into the impoundment from the canal system as long as water salinities are not prohibitively high. Reflooding of the impoundment

to a depth of 6-9 inches is usually initiated in September to make the mature seed crop available to waterfowl, which begin to arrive during fall migration. In years when spring rains are heavy and it is impossible to dewater the impoundment even with pumping, the unit remains flooded throughout the year for production of widgeongrass or other aquatics.



Passive Estuarine

Passive estuarine management units are nearer the Gulf of Mexico and contain brackish-to-saline vegetation communities. Presently one unit on RWR is managed with passive estuarine management techniques. Initially, the passive management techniques were intended to lessen the impact of saltwater intrusion into the unimpounded interior brackish marshes from the Gulf of Mexico. Earthen dams were originally employed as saltwater barriers, particularly north of Miller's Lake to protect the Price Lake area, and in the Rollover Bayou drainage area (LWFC 1956). The earthen dams prohibited tidal exchange, freshened marsh water salinities, and tended to sustain water levels in the marsh behind the dams for a longer period of time. The more permanent water supply apparently increased usage of these marshes by wintering waterfowl, at least temporarily (LWFC 1956). The dams tended to block natural tidal drainage of these areas and water would soon cut around the dams, eventually washing out the structures.



Subsequently, the earthen dams were replaced by low-level Wakefield weirs set 6 inches below marsh level. The objectives of management with weirs were to stabilize water levels behind the weirs and reduce tidal exchange. With the sill set at 6 inches below marsh level, some tidal drainage was allowed but only to a prescribed level. This insured that the marsh ponds always held water and never completely drained as often happened in unmanaged marshes during periods of sustained offshore winds. The conditions that result from implementation of weirs, namely

stabilized water levels and reduced turbidities in marsh ponds, are excellent for the establishment of widgeongrass. This submerged aquatic plant is one of the most important and preferred waterfowl foods along the Louisiana coast (Joanen and Glasgow 1965), particularly for gadwalls, American wigeon, and shovelers (Chabreck 1979).

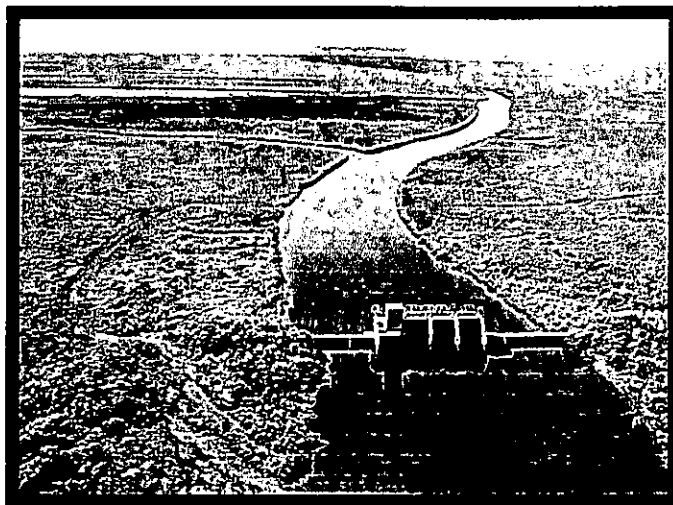
Weirs are not always a preferred option, but are used where applicable. Also, there is some evidence to indicate water logging of some areas managed by weirs. Originally the Price Lake Unit was managed as a passive unit. This was only marginally successful in producing either waterfowl foods or preferred muskrat and snow goose foods. This unit was experiencing waterlogged soils from elevated water levels resulting in continued marsh breakup with a subsequent increase in open water area. Consequently Price Lake is now managed with controlled estuarine techniques. Passive management using weirs is perhaps best suited to small marsh pond systems.

Controlled Estuarine

Controlled estuarine management is centered around multi-use by both estuarine fisheries species and waterfowl species. The specific objectives are to allow adequate numbers of postlarval shrimp and fish to enter the unit during times of peak abundance and, at the same time, to produce conditions that favor growth of food plants for waterfowl.

A set of 40-foot locks and two radial arm, steel-gated cement structures are also used to manage water levels and salinities in the Unit 6 area of RWR. These three large water control structures on the refuge also impact adjacent privately owned marshes of the 663,000-acre Mermentau Basin. Management of these structures mainly strives to relieve flooding and allow metered saltwater introductions, while maintaining sufficient water levels during times of drought.

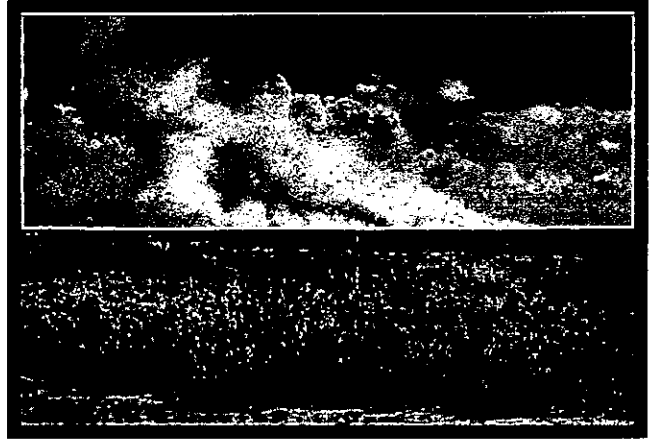
The controlled and passive estuarine management units are nearer the Gulf of Mexico and contain brackish-to-saline marsh zones as opposed to the lower salinity intermediate-to-fresh marsh zones more common to the forced drainage and gravity drainage units. The major distinction between the passive and controlled estuarine management programs is that under passive management no scheduled effort is expended in achieving management objectives. In the controlled estuarine management unit, large scale control structures, implanted in the levees, can be manipulated on a seasonal basis to



Little Constance Control Structure.

permit multi-use of the units by estuarine organisms and wildlife species.

Sometimes management goals require the removal of vegetation in certain areas. The objective of vegetation removal is usually accomplished with a prescribed fire in the area. Controlled burns are usually conducted during the winter months to stimulate new succulent growth of vegetation. This new vegetation is excellent food for wintering geese preparing to return to northern breeding grounds. The fire also reduces the fuel load accumulated at the marsh surface thus reducing wildfires. Historically and presently approximately one third of the refuge is burned annually for habitat enhancement and wildfire suppression.



The early management objectives and results emphasize the fact that the refuge managers are continuously striving to improve the refuge as a complex network of structurally managed systems that function as enhanced wintering waterfowl habitat, multi-use environments, and fish and wildlife research laboratories.

While the original management objectives have not always been achieved, sometimes for undiscernable reasons, the search for improved management techniques continues. It is obvious that management is necessary to overcome the degradational, natural and man-made processes that are occurring outside and inside the refuge. Management is also necessary even if degradation is not occurring in order to enhance the value (i.e., carrying capacity) of the refuge for wildlife species, especially waterfowl. One fact cited in favor of this philosophy is that the refuge, under management, supports over 400,000 wintering waterfowl; whereas prior to management only about 75,000 waterfowl wintered on the refuge (Joanen 1969). Over 80 percent of these waterfowl winter in the managed impoundments (Chabreck 1960a).

Enforcement

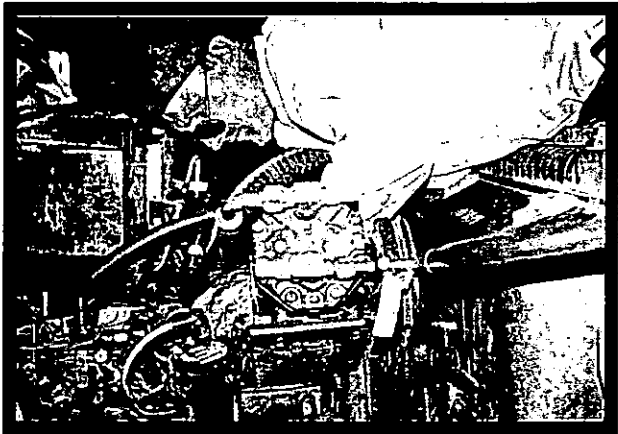
In compliance with the Deed of donation by which Louisiana accepted RWR, the Fur and Refuge Division historically maintained wildlife enforcement on the area. Three post-certified Conservation Officers (with assistance as needed) patrol RWR and enforce state and federal laws and LDWF rules and regulations. These enforcement agents are dedicated to protecting marshlands and wildlife and fisheries resources (including capital improvements) on the refuge and surrounding waters and marshlands. They also provide a valuable public service function in providing information/regulations to the public. In September 1996, supervision of these conservation officers shifted from Fur and Refuge to the Enforcement Division.

Development/Maintenance

Continuous personnel presence involves patrolling, making general repairs, maintaining boundary signs, and monitoring and repairing water control structures. A field crew is responsible for maintenance and protection of impoundment levees, drainage ditches, refuge roads, headquarters facilities, and associated structures and grounds. The crew is also responsible for monitoring millions of dollars worth of pumps, water management structures, water/land vehicles,

specialized marsh equipment, tractors, implements, loaders, graders, etc. and perform maintenance and repairs as required. A direct hit by Hurricane Audrey in 1957 caused major damage to levees, water control structures, buildings, and facilities. The office and residences were rebuilt on pilings, and levees and water control structures were reconstructed. A storm platform for tying down immobile equipment has been built in preparation for the next major

hurricane impact. Several storms have impacted RWR since Hurricane Audrey. The damage attributed to these storms was not as severe, although Tropical Storm Frances in September 1998 resulted in approximately 50 feet of beach loss (175 acres) and over \$700,000 in damage to structures and roads. Major storms remain a constant threat.



Research

Research

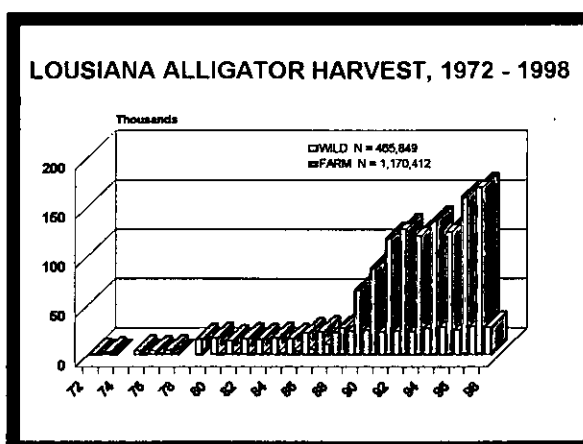
A unique attribute of RWR is the emphasis on publishing biological data, presenting educational programs, and integrating biological findings into the overall departmental conservation program. A list of publications by division personnel and others conducted entirely or partially on RWR can be obtained from either the main office in Baton Rouge or from the RWR office.



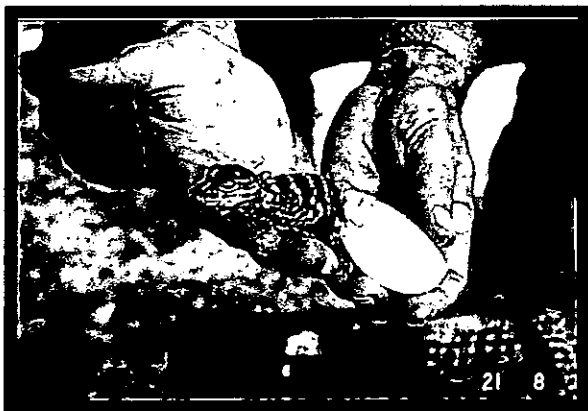
Alligator

RWR is probably best known for its pioneering alligator research. A study on alligator nesting ecology (Joanen 1969) was the first of many research studies over the next three decades by Joanen and McNease. Their research on the life history, ecology, food habits, home ranges, breeding biology, and population status led to development of a statewide sustained use management program and a controlled, sustained harvest

of subadults and adults. The species was in serious decline in the 1960's, but by the 1970's scientific management had returned the populations to levels that could support commercial harvesting. The coastal populations approached 1,000,000 in 1997 and 25,783 and 28,375 were harvested during the 1996 and 1997 seasons, respectively, with hides and meat valued at \$8.7 million and \$8.1 million. Over 0.4 million wild alligators and 1 million farm alligators have been harvested since 1972. This program was historically administered by RWR personnel. Currently the program is administered from the headquarters office in Baton Rouge.



The research conducted at RWR on egg incubation, culture of juveniles, nutrition, and captive propagation led to development of a farming/ranching program statewide, valued at \$20 million in peak years. These programs are recognized internationally as models for sustained use management and have been applied on smaller scales to crocodilian species worldwide.

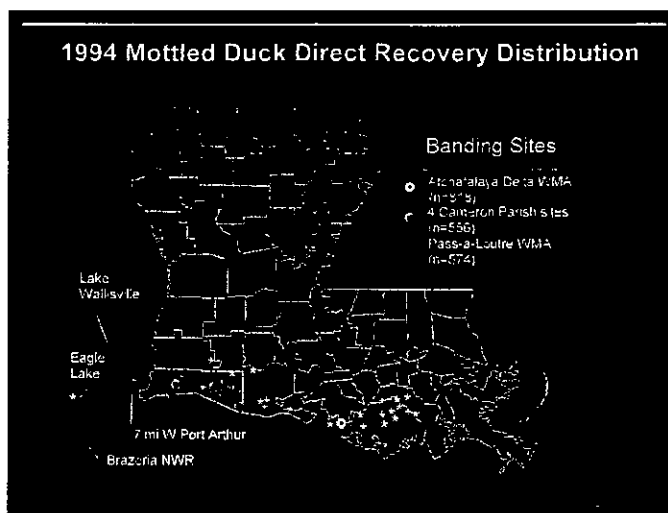


Current alligator research includes several projects related to nesting biology. Staff have recently documented (for the first time in a crocodilian) evidence of multiple parenting in a single clutch, using DNA techniques (Davis et al. 1998). Staff biologists are expanding this project to determine if pair bonds or nest site fidelity exist in wild alligators. Other projects include evaluating nest temperatures and wild hatchling

sex ratio production and the effects of marsh burning on subsequent nesting density. In addition, numerous research projects related to the alligator farm-release program are coordinated at RWR.

Waterfowl and Marsh Management

Mottled duck population dynamics is a major waterfowl study that RWR personnel are conducting. This study involves the banding of mottled ducks across coastal Louisiana. Evaluations of vegetative plantings on plowed terraces is an important marsh management study currently underway. Objectives of this study are to revegetate open water habitat to improve waterfowl food production and stabilize the marsh by reducing wave erosion. In addition, staff members are working in cooperation with several graduate students from state universities in performing various research projects.



Fisheries

Fisheries has been a significant part of the research program since 1965. Biologists worked closely in the design and implementation of management strategies with positive benefits to marine organisms in conjunction with the primary goal of marsh vegetation enhancement. Early projects dealt with life history studies of catfish, shrimp, and other marine organisms. Later several species were screened for aquaculture potential to possibly develop an additional source of revenue for coastal landowners in hopes that they maintain an incentive to manage their coastal wetlands.



In 1972 staff at Rockefeller initiated a program to reintroduce striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*) to southwestern Louisiana. To date more than 4 million striped bass fry have been raised at Rockefeller and released into local water bodies, primarily the Calcasieu River. Evidence of success of this program is detected in regular reports of striped bass catches out of the Calcasieu River system.

Because of the extensive marsh development activities on RWR, it was important to understand the impact of various marsh management practices on marine organisms. LSU and USL cooperatively studied aspects of estuarine fisheries management in the late 1980's. Staff at

Rockefeller modified the sampling techniques and have continued the study to better understand this relationship under different climatic/management scenarios.

Miscellaneous Research

Other research topics include alligator snapping turtle life-history, mineral development compatibility with wildlife, effects of in-situ burning as a cleanup tool for small oil spills, and other marsh wildlife studies. As programs evolve and technologies advance, an important refuge function then involves the provision of wetlands management advice to private landowners and other conservation agency personnel.

Monitoring

Environmental monitoring is conducted in association with marsh management projects to provide guidance to various landowners in management decisions. Information on precipitation, water levels, and salinities is collected and used for management on refuge properties and adjacent private properties. Water level and salinity stations are monitored by observations through field inspections and more recently by electronic data recorders.



Annual surveys of vegetation production, alligator nesting, and waterfowl use are conducted to evaluate their responses to climate, environmental, and habitat enhancement programs.

The eastern brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*), the State bird, virtually disappeared

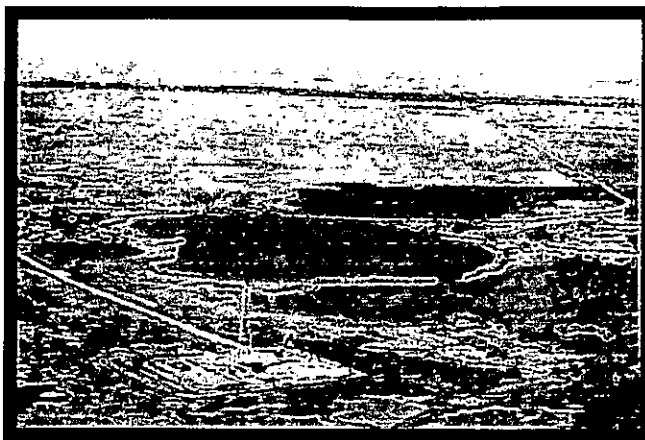


from the state by 1963. In 1972 LDWF administration and staff biologists at RWR initiated a program to reintroduce brown pelicans to coastal Louisiana. Since the program was began, RWR personel have been responsible for monitoring the success of the population. The bird has completely filled its historic range and 14,394 successful nests produced approximately 23,433 young in 1998. Through the efforts of the LDWF, the USFWS has identified the brown pelican as one of a number of species in which the federal government is considering delisting.

Within the last decade RWR staff were assigned the responsibility of monitoring the State's southern bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) population. Only four active nests were identified in Louisiana between 1954 and 1960. Six were reported in 1972. Decline was attributed to habitat destruction, pesticide contaminants, disturbance, and poaching. Following efforts initiated by Wayne Dubuc, a noted Louisiana eagle expert from Patterson, Louisiana, RWR staff began formal surveys in 1984. The latest data indicate approximately 145 active nesting territories.

Mineral Exploration

RWR is an excellent example of how conscientious mineral development can be compatible with wildlife management. Marsh development for wildlife is very expensive. Revenues generated from mineral leases are used to further enhance the refuge for wildlife, and negative environmental impacts have been minimized because of a cooperative relationship between wildlife managers and mineral production companies.

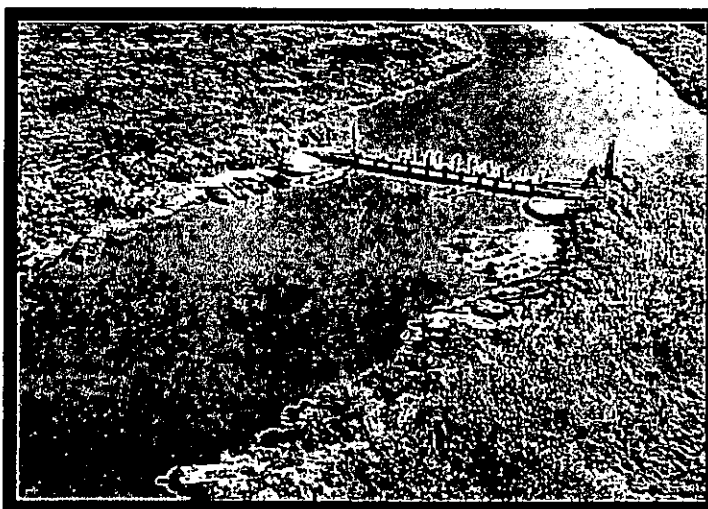


Public Use

Access

There are three boat ramps available to access the refuge. Two of these ramps are state owned, maintained by RWR staff, and are free to the public. The third, Broussard's Landing, is a private fee launch near Pecan Island, Louisiana.

Approximately 106 miles of canals are available to the public for recreational fishing during the spring, summer, and fall. Some of these canals are closed to fishing during the winter months while those portions of



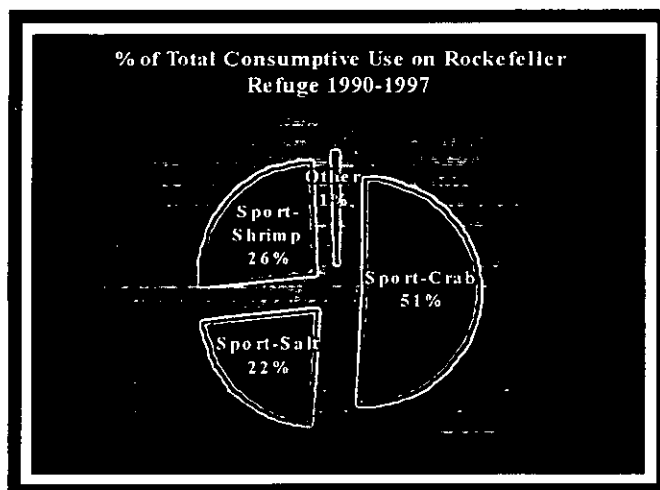
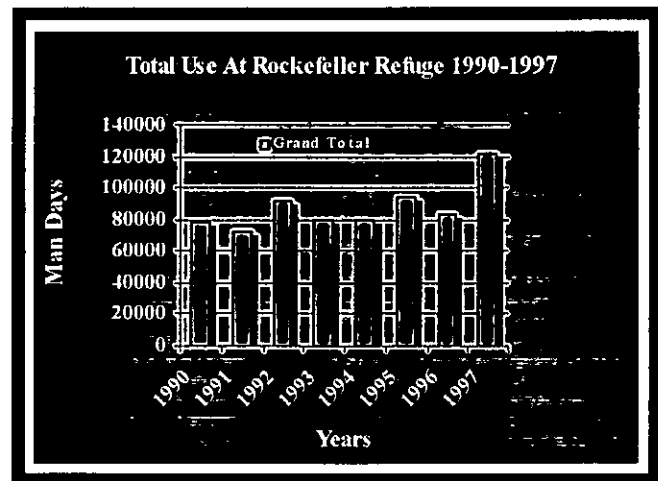


the refuge are closed to protect wintering waterfowl, but about 40 miles remain open year round. Approximately 40% of the canals opened to fishing contain fresh to periodically brackish waters.

In addition to waterway access on RWR. Over six miles of interior roads provide dry land access with the most popular area being the Price Lake Road on the western boundary.

Recreational and Commercial Use

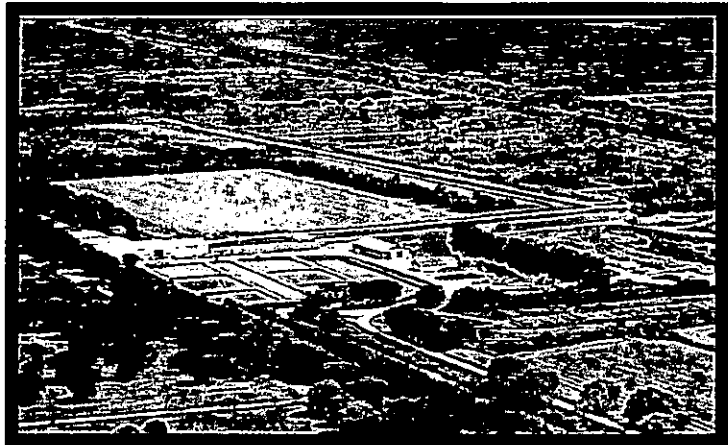
Recreational use has remained fairly stable from 1990-97. The majority of the use involved some type of consumptive activity. Generally consumptive use peaks in the summer, again in the fall with migrations of white shrimp, and then diminishes during the winter when the interior portions of the refuge are closed. The majority of consumptive use is attributable to sport crabbing with sport shrimping and fishing collectively making up most of the remainder. Annual production of blue crabs and white and brown shrimp seems to drive the annual recreation use on RWR today, with more than 75% of the recreational activities being attributed to the harvest of these organisms. A recreational-use study



on Rockefeller Refuge in the late 1980's revealed that sport shrimping was the most popular form of recreation on the refuge. Davidson and Chabreck (1983) conducted a study on Rockefeller and found that sport fishing was the most popular form of recreation.

Headquarters Facilities/Restricted Areas

The modern lodging and laboratory facilities provide an excellent forum for educational opportunities. College classes, student groups, conservation organizations, other governmental agencies, and graduate students commonly use the refuge facilities to enhance their understanding of wildlife conservation. Marsh management and nature study endeavors by state and federal working groups and private conservation organizations has historically been a strong component of the refuge because of its ability to provide lodging, transportation, and facilities



Land Acquisition History

The land acquisition program of LDWF, which purchases and sets aside lands to create public wildlife management areas, is financed in part with funds generated from Rockefeller Refuge. Rockefeller Refuge has provided nearly 44% of the funds used to develop the current LDWF wildlife management area system. The funds provided by Rockefeller have contributed to purchasing more than 11% of the total acres purchased by the land acquisition program.

Area Expenditure

The Legislature appropriated \$2,137,957 to run RWR in 1997. Major expenditures include personal services (40%), major acquisitions (21%), major repairs (17%), and supplies (13%).

Refuge Staff

Technical management and research expertise on the refuge is provided by four biologists. The maintenance crew repairs boats and equipment, maintains and builds levees and water control structures, maintains refuge roads, and various other items necessary for the operation of such a large and active refuge. The maintenance crew also commonly lends assistance to developmental projects on other LDWF lands.

Immediate Needs

Probably the most important need for RWR is to develop techniques and funding for implementing projects to lessen the enormous beach erosion problem. Over 3,000 acres of marshland have already been lost to the Gulf during the last 30 years. Other needs include a support technician position for the waterfowl program and a consistent and reliable source of aircraft for waterfowl and other surveys, refuge management, and search / rescue.

Summary

Future responsibilities of RWR staff will be quite different from the early challenges of posting boundaries and gaining control of property. While still maintaining well-trained enforcement agents and skilled maintenance staffs, the need for more scientific data and the fight against marsh deterioration will increase.

Land management in the coastal zone will probably become more difficult as a result of continuing beach erosion in areas of the refuge that border the gulf, increasing obstacles for marsh management permits from most federal agencies, movement of isohaline lines inward around the managed refuge, and continuing appearance of man's impact on natural hydrologies. Support for proactive marsh conservation is dependent on our ability to effectively document and defend the positive effects of marsh management. The sustainable use message must be equally conveyed to the public at large as well as to public agency administrators and legislators. Louisiana's catastrophic loss of wetlands dictates that innovative technologies be advanced which can only be accomplished through public awareness of the state's wetland plight.



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Appendix 1: Plants found commonly on Rockefeller Refuge

Common Name	Scientific Name
Algae	<i>Chlorophyceae</i>
Alligator-weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
American Lotus	<i>Nelumbo lutea</i>
Mosquito Fern	<i>Azolla caroliniana</i>
Bagscale	<i>Saccolopsis striata</i>
Belle-dame	<i>Acnida cuspidata</i>
Black Rush (Needle Rush)	<i>Juncus roemerianus</i>
Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>
Buckbrush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>
Bull-tongue	<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>
Bullwhip	<i>Scirpus californicus</i>
Bushy Bluestem	<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>
Cattail	<i>Typha sp.</i>
Climbing Hempweed	<i>Mikania scandens</i>
Common Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>
Common Frogbit	<i>Limnobium spongia</i>
Common Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Aster	<i>Asteraceae</i>
Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>
Coffeeweed	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Deer Pea	<i>Vigna repens</i>
Delta Duck Potato	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>
Duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i>
Fall Panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflora</i>
Flea-bane	<i>Pluchea sp.</i>
Floating pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>
Floating waterprimrose	<i>Ludwigia peploides (yellow)</i>
Four Square Sedge	<i>Eleocharis quadrangulata</i>
Fourchette	<i>Bidens laevis</i>
Giant Cutgrass	<i>Zizaniopsis miriaceae</i>
Giant Foxtail	<i>Setaria magna</i>
Glasswort	<i>Salicornia sp.</i>
Hog Cane	<i>Spartina cynosuroides</i>
Iva	<i>Iva frutescens</i>

Appendix 1: Cont.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Joint Grass	<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>
Leafy Three-sqaure	<i>Scirpus robustus</i>
Maiden Cane	<i>Panicum hemitomon</i>
Marshmallow	<i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i>
Marsh Purslane	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>
Midget Hydrocotyle	<i>Hydrocotyle sp.</i>
Morning Glory	<i>Ipomoea sp.</i>
Muskgrass	<i>Chara sp.</i>
Nut Grass	<i>Cyperus sp.</i>
Oyster-grass	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>
Parrot's Feather	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
Pig Weed	<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>
Pink Hibiscus	<i>Kosteletzkya virginica</i>
Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>
River Seedbox	<i>Ludwigia leptocarpa</i>
Rattlebox	<i>Sesbania drummondii</i>
Roseau Cane	<i>Phragmites communis</i>
Round Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>
Saltgrass	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>
Saltmarsh aster	<i>Aster subulatus</i>
saltwort	<i>Batis maritima</i>
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia rotundifolia</i>
Sea Ox-eye	<i>Borrchia frutescens</i>
Seaside Goldenrod	<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>
Seaside Heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>
Sedge	<i>Carex spp.</i>
Slender Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>
Smartweed	<i>Polygonum sp.</i>
Soft Rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>
Southern Naiad	<i>Najas quadalupensis</i>
Spikerush	<i>Eleocharis sp.</i>
Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa fascicularis</i>
Three-cornered Grass	<i>Scirpus olneyi</i>
Vetch	<i>Vicia sp.</i>

Appendix 1: Cont.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Walter's Millet	<i>Echinochloa walteri</i>
Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Water primrose	<i>Jussiaea alterniflora</i>
Waterhyssop	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>
Watermeal	<i>Wolffia spp.</i>
Water-spider Orchid	<i>Habenaria repens</i>
White Waterlily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>
Whorled Pennywort (Small)	<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i>
Widgeon Grass	<i>Ruppia maritima</i>
Wiregrass	<i>Spartina patens</i>
Wolffiella	<i>Wolffiella floridana</i>
Yankeeweed	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>

Appendix 2: Check List of Birds Observed on Rockefeller Refuge

Common Name	Scientific Name
Acadian Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>
American Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>
Black Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
Black Skimmer	<i>Rhynchops niger</i>
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>
Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
Black-bellied Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>
Blue Grosbeak	<i>Guiraca caerulea</i>
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>
Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>

Appendix 2: Cont.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Boat-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus major</i>
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>
Bonaparte's Gull	<i>Larus philadelphia</i>
Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisneria</i>
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>
Chesnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
Clapper Rail	<i>Rallus longirostris</i>
Cliff Swallow	<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>
Common Barn-Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
Common Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Dickcissel	<i>Spiza americana</i>
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>
Dowry Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>

Appendix 2: Cont.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Eared Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>
Eastern Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>
Eastern Screech-Owl	<i>Otus asio</i>
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Fish Crow	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>
Forster's Tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>
Fulvous Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Gray-cheeked Thrush	<i>Catharus minimus</i>
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>
Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Greater Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>
Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>
Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>
Hooded Warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>
Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>

Appendix 2: Cont.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>
Kentucky Warbler	<i>Oporornis formosus</i>
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>
Laughing Gull	<i>Larus atricilla</i>
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>
Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>
LeConte's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>
Long-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>
Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Marbled Godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>
Mottled Duck	<i>Anas fulvigula</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Northern Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>

Appendix 2: Cont.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>
Olivaceous Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax olivaceous</i>
Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Vermivora celata</i>
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>
Painted Bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>
Palm Warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>
Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyryla martinica</i>
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta refescens</i>
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>
Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Ajaia ajaja</i>
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>
Ross' Goose	<i>Chen rossii</i>
Royal Tern	<i>Sterna maxima</i>
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
Rufous-sided Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>

Appendix 2: Cont.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>
Seaside Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus maritimus</i>
Sedge Wren	<i>Cistrothorus platensis</i>
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Sharp-tailed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i>
Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>
Snow Goose	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>
Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>
Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscenscens</i>
Vermillion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>
Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>
Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>

Appendix 2: Cont.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>
White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>
White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>
White-rumped Sandpiper	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>
White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>
Willet	<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>
Wilson's Plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax violaceus</i>
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>
Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>

Appendix 3: Common Fish and Crustaceans Found on Rockefeller Refuge

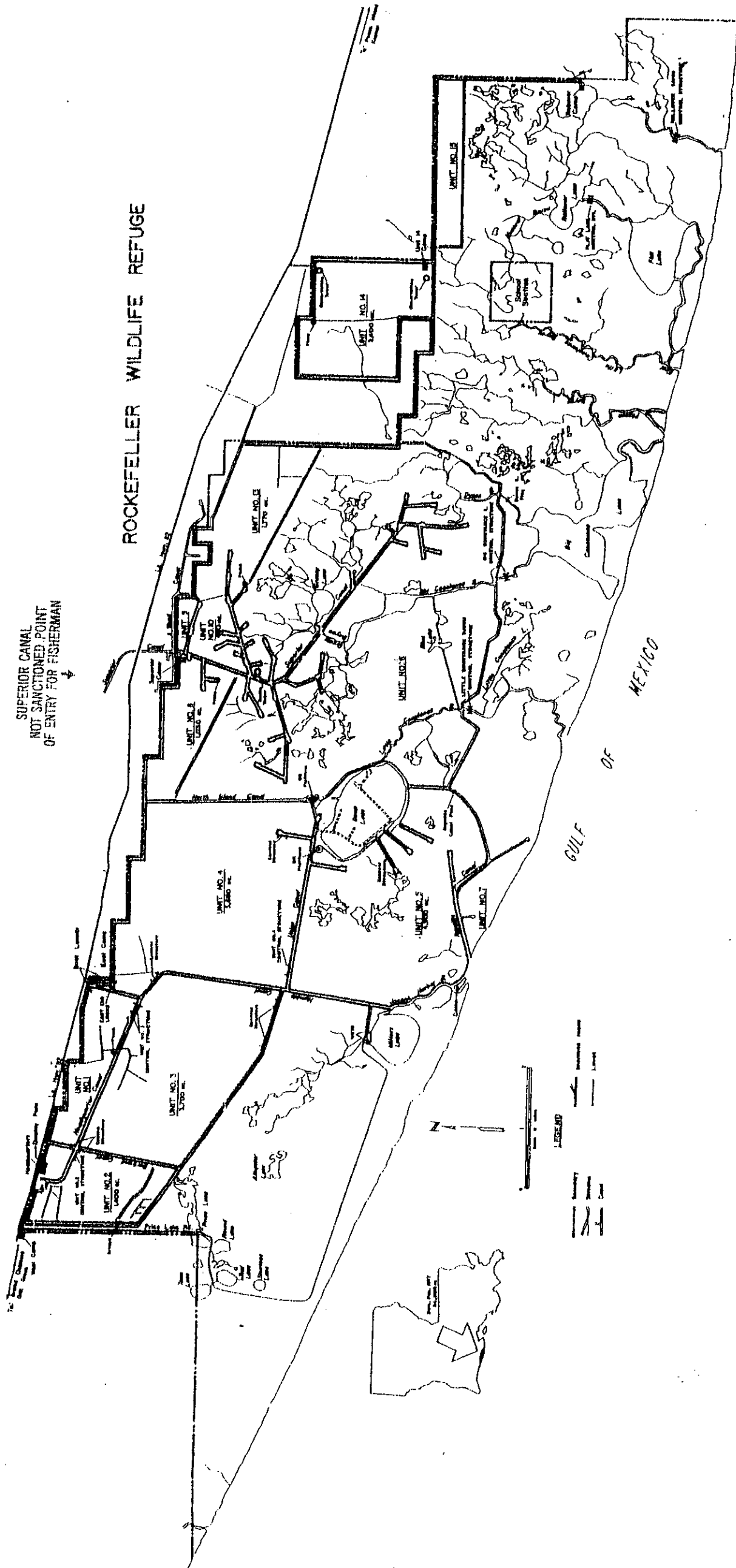
Common Name	Scientific Name
Alligator Gar	<i>Lepisosteus spatula</i>
American Eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>
Atlantic Bumper	<i>Chloroscombrus chrysurus</i>
Atlantic Croaker	<i>Micropogonias undulatus</i>
Atlantic Cutlassfish	<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>
Atlantic Herring	<i>Clupea harengus harengus</i>
Atlantic Midshipman	<i>Porichthys porosissimus</i>
Atlantic Moonfish	<i>Vomer setapinnis</i>
Atlantic Needlefish	<i>Strongylura marina</i>
Atlantic Spadefish	<i>Chaetodipterus faber</i>
Atlantic Stingray	<i>Dasyatis sabina</i>
Atlantic Thread Herring	<i>Opisthonema oglinum</i>
Atlantic Threadfin	<i>Polydactylus octonemus</i>
Banded Drum	<i>Larimus fasciatus</i>
Bay anchovy	<i>Anchoa mitchilli</i>
Bay Whiff	<i>Citharichthys spilopterus</i>
Bayou Killifish	<i>Fundulus pulvereus</i>
Black Crappie	<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>
Black Drum	<i>Pogonias cromis</i>
Blackcheek Tonguefish	<i>Symphurus plagiusa</i>
Blue Catfish	<i>Ictalurus furcatus</i>
Blue Crab	<i>Callinectes sapidus</i>
Bluegill	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>
Bowfin	<i>Amia calva</i>
Brown Shrimp	<i>Penaeus aztecus</i>
Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>
Channel Catfish	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>
Clown Goby	<i>Microgobius gulosus</i>
Crevalle Jack	<i>Caranx hippos</i>
Darter Goby	<i>Gobinellus boleosoma</i>
Diamond Killifish	<i>Adinia xenica</i>
Fat Sleeper	<i>Dormitator maculatus</i>
Freckled Blenny	<i>Hypsoblennius ionthas</i>
Freshwater Drum	<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i>

Appendix 3: Cont.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Freshwater Goby	<i>Gobinellus shufeldti</i>
Gafftopsail Catfish	<i>Bagre marinus</i>
Gizzard Shad	<i>Dorosoma cepedianum</i>
Golden Shiner	<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i>
Grass Shrimp	<i>Palaemonetes sp.</i>
Gulf Butterfish	<i>Peprilus burti</i>
Gulf Killifish	<i>Fundulus grandis</i>
Gulf Menhaden	<i>Brevoortia patronus</i>
Gulf Pipefish	<i>Syngnathus scovelli</i>
Hardhead Catfish	<i>Galeichthyes felis</i>
Harvest Fish	<i>Peprilus alepidotus</i>
Hogchoker	<i>Trinectes maculatus</i>
Inshore Lizardfish	<i>Synodus foetens</i>
Ladyfish	<i>Elops saurus</i>
Lane Snapper	<i>Lutjanus synagris</i>
Largemouth Bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>
Leather Jacket	<i>Oligoplites saurus</i>
Lined Sole	<i>Achirus lineatus</i>
Lyre Goby	<i>Evorthodus lyricus</i>
Marsh Killifish	<i>Fundulus confluentus</i>
Mosquitofish	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>
Naked Goby	<i>Gobiosoma bosci</i>
Pinfish	<i>Lagodon rhomboides</i>
Rainwater Killifish	<i>Lucania parva</i>
Red Drum	<i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i>
Red Swamp Crawfish	<i>Procambarus clarckii</i>
Redear Sunfish	<i>Lepomis microlophus</i>
Sailfin Molly	<i>Poecilia latipinna</i>
Saltmarsh Killifish	<i>Fundulus jenkinsi</i>
Sand Seatrout	<i>Cynoscion arenarius</i>
Scaled Sardine	<i>Harengula jaguana</i>
Searobin	<i>Prionotus sp.</i>
Sharptail Goby	<i>Gobinellus hastatus</i>
Sheephead Minnow	<i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i>

Appendix 3: Cont.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Sheepshead	<i>Archosargus probatocephalus</i>
Silver Perch	<i>Bairdiella chrysura</i>
Skilletfish	<i>Gobiesox strumosus</i>
Southern Flounder	<i>Paralichthys lethostigma</i>
Southern Kingfish	<i>Menticirrhus americanus</i>
Southern Puffer	<i>Sphoeroides nephelus</i>
Speckled Worm Eel	<i>Myrophis punctatus</i>
Spinycheek Sleeper	<i>Eleotris pisonis</i>
Spot	<i>Leiostomus xanthurus</i>
Spotfin Mojarra	<i>Eucinostomus argenteus</i>
Spotted Gar	<i>Lepisosteus oculatus</i>
Spotted Seatrout	<i>Cynoscion nebulosus</i>
Spotted Sunfish	<i>Lepomis punctatus</i>
Striped Mullet	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>
Threadfin Shad	<i>Dorosoma petenense</i>
Tidewater Silverside	<i>Menidia beryllina</i>
Violet Goby	<i>Gobioides broussonneti</i>
Warmouth	<i>Lepomis gulosus</i>
White Crappie	<i>Pomoxis annularis</i>
White Mullet	<i>Mugil curema</i>
White Shrimp	<i>Penaeus setiferus</i>
Yellow Bass	<i>Morone mississippiensis</i>
Yellow Bullhead	<i>Ameiurus natalis</i>



ROCKEFELLER WILDLIFE REFUGE VISITOR REGULATIONS

1. The visiting season on the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge will extend from March 1st to December 1st throughout the Refuge except those restricted areas designated to prohibit interference with research and management activities. Use of Humble Canal; Joseph Harbor Bayou; Headquarters Canal; East End Road and Locks; Union Producing Canal; Deep Lake; East End Boundary Canal; and Rollover Bayou shall be year round. In addition to this access, sport fishermen shall be permitted to enter the Refuge from the Gulf side in Pigeon Bayou, Big Constance Bayou, Little Constance Bayou. Access through these bayous will be permitted only as far inland as the existing water control structures. The remainder of the Refuge shall be restricted during the winter months and will be closed to all trespassing.
2. Use of the Refuge will be allowed from official sunrise until official sunset. This includes access routes through the Refuge.
3. Overnight camping is prohibited.
4. Hunting, pursuing, killing, molesting or intentionally disturbing any type of wildlife by the public is prohibited. This does not prohibit the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries from carrying out harvest programs for certain types of wildlife as specified in the Deed of Donation and/or Memorandum of Agreement.
5. Trawling on the Refuge is prohibited. Trawl lines, jug lines, trammel and gill nets and traps are prohibited. All commercial fishing and use of any commercial fishing gear on the Refuge is prohibited. Twenty-five pounds of shrimp (heads on) per boat or vehicle per day is allowed during the inside open shrimp season as established by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission. Ten (10) pounds of shrimp (heads on) for bait purposes may be caught during the closed season. Shrimp may be harvested only by cast net on the Refuge and only for sport fishing or home consumption use.
6. Crawfish may be harvested from the open portion of the Refuge and one-hundred (100) pounds per boat or vehicle is allowed per day. Set nets may be used but must be attended and removed from the Refuge daily. No commercial harvest is allowed.
7. Crabs may be harvested from the open portion of the Refuge and twelve (12) dozen crabs are allowed per boat or vehicle per day.
8. Oysters may be harvested by tonging (properly licensed) or by hand collection from the natural reefs. One (1) gallon per boat or vehicle per day is allowed and oysters must be opened at the reef and the shells returned to the reef. Taking of oysters on the reef is dependent upon Department of Health and Human Resources approval and may be closed at any time by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.
9. The burning of the marsh by the public is prohibited. Water control structures shall not be tampered with or altered by anyone other than employees of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.
10. Bringing firearms, bows and arrows, liquor and controlled dangerous substances (drugs) onto the Refuge is prohibited. All boats and vehicles are subject to search by all authorized employees of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries at anytime.
11. Speed boat racing and water skiing is prohibited. All boat traffic shall honor no wake zones and shall keep wave wash to a minimum. Pulling boats over or around levees, dams or water control structures is prohibited.
12. No littering is allowed. Visitors must remove their litter or place litter in appropriate litter disposal sites. Damage to or removal of trees, shrubs and wild plants without prior approval is prohibited.
13. Commercial fishing gear or trawls shall not be permitted in possession while participating in sports fishing on Refuge. Commercial fishing gear may be in possession for non-stop access directly across refuge or for safe harbor only.

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
March 2001						
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

MONTHLY CIVIL RESTITUTION REPORT

PERIOD	NO. CASES ASSESSED	AMOUNT ASSESSED	CREDIT FOR SALE GOODS	NO. CASES PAID	AMOUNT PAID	DISCOUNTS TAKEN	PERCENT DOLLARS PAID	PERCENT CASES PAID
FISCAL YEAR 1993-94								
July, 1993	25	\$21,039.00	(\$9,778.00)	29	\$4,855.00	\$2,545.00		
Aug., 1993	53	\$44,922.00	(\$1,137.00)	41	\$7,950.00	\$3,603.00		
Sept., 1993	42	\$137,635.00	(\$17,938.00)	35	\$6,783.00	\$3,048.00		
Oct., 1993	49	\$21,471.00	(\$11,282.00)	40	\$3,285.00	\$1,519.00		
Nov., 1993	57	\$31,207.00	(\$13,260.00)	32	\$3,053.00	\$2,845.00		
Dec., 1993	53	\$13,777.00		27	\$6,507.00	\$6,713.00		
Jan., 1994	38	\$18,918.00		32	\$4,423.00	\$2,831.00		
Feb., 1994	68	\$38,131.00	(\$8,238.00)	46	\$9,124.00	\$5,993.00		
Mar., 1994	38	\$22,739.00	(\$2,482.00)	51	\$10,854.00	\$6,796.00		
April, 1994	14	\$44,732.00	(\$1,404.00)	27	\$7,307.00	\$4,632.00		
May, 1994	10	\$4,504.00	(\$165.00)	7	\$5,447.00	\$3,808.00		
June, 1994	29	\$26,167.00	(\$2,986.00)	12	\$1,886.00	\$1,214.00		
Total FY 1994	476	\$425,242.00	(\$68,670.00)	379	\$71,474.00	\$45,547.00	27.5%	79.6%
FISCAL YEAR 1994-95								
July, 1994	17	\$2,127.00	(\$335.00)	23	\$2,101.00	\$1,437.00		
Aug., 1994	41	\$96,403.00	(\$3,035.00)	20	\$1,010.00	\$605.00		
Sept., 1994	34	\$14,614.00	(\$14,002.00)	26	\$2,596.00	\$2,342.00		
Oct., 1994	94	\$17,426.00	(\$8,677.00)	38	\$2,922.00	\$3,179.00		
Nov., 1994	43	\$103,592.00		45	\$3,992.00	\$2,803.00		
Dec., 1994	68	\$31,400.00		35	\$4,315.00	\$2,329.00		
Jan., 1995	55	\$27,601.00		52	\$7,493.00	\$4,921.00		
Feb., 1995	70	\$61,119.00		41	\$6,472.00	\$3,973.00		
Mar., 1995	31	\$25,072.00		44	\$8,315.00	\$4,737.00		
Apr., 1995	13	\$15,353.00		16	\$3,565.00	\$1,538.00		
May., 1995	23	\$11,632.00		16	\$4,315.00	\$654.00		
June 1995	45	\$31,008.00		18	\$2,630.00	\$1,025.00		
Total FY 1995	534	\$437,347.00	(\$26,049.00)	374	\$49,726.00	\$29,543.00	18.1%	70.0%
FISCAL YEAR 1995-96								
July, 1995	0	\$0.00						
Aug., 1995	46	\$17,425.00		27	\$9,028.00	\$1,729.00		
Sept., 1995	1	\$125.00		21	\$3,093.00	\$2,049.00		
Oct., 1995	122	\$206,244.00		29	\$2,720.00	\$1,161.00		
Nov., 1995	55	\$23,124.00		62	\$10,151.00	\$6,383.00		
Dec., 1995	50	\$18,607.26		32	\$4,780.66	\$2,802.76		
Jan., 1996	49	\$13,814.88	(\$15,296.45)	36	\$5,296.51	\$3,472.89		
Feb., 1996	50	\$14,716.97		38	\$5,777.53	\$3,416.91		
Mar., 1996	33	\$24,936.91		36	\$6,035.12	\$3,421.75		
Apr., 1996	30	\$11,006.66		36	\$7,173.12	\$2,711.54		
May., 1996	23	\$7,989.34		24	\$3,941.69	\$2,020.29		
June 1996	50	\$22,151.31		16	\$2,790.02	\$1,182.23		
Total FY 1996	509	\$360,141.33	(\$15,296.45)	357	\$60,786.65	\$30,350.37	25.3%	70.1%
FISCAL YEAR 1996-97								
July, 1996	40	\$71,894.13		32	\$5,249.93	\$2,947.96		
Aug., 1996	32	\$5,362.64		32	\$6,254.59	\$3,783.69		
Sept., 1996	41	\$7,210.00		29	\$2,259.96	\$1,326.58		
Oct., 1996	29	\$11,092.53		25	\$3,697.89	\$2,261.98		
Nov., 1996	20	\$10,009.10		22	\$1,624.63	\$698.02		
Dec., 1996	13	\$238,466.04		22	\$5,877.18	\$2,121.53		
Jan., 1997	27	\$11,755.22		17	\$4,393.30	\$2,377.09		
Feb., 1997	47	\$18,520.87		42	\$8,579.84	\$5,552.63		
Mar., 1997	26	\$13,434.02		27	\$4,999.59	\$2,757.67		
Apr., 1997	10	\$2,908.87		15	\$2,322.88	\$1,298.66		
May., 1997	20	\$11,682.70		15	\$5,198.91	\$1,399.21		
June 1997	5	\$8,036.58		10	\$2,335.24	\$765.34		
Total FY 1997	310	\$410,372.70	\$0.00	288	\$52,793.94	\$27,290.36	19.5%	92.9%

FICAL YEAR 1997 - 98

July, 1997	10	\$2,811.71		8	\$1,584.67	\$823.11		
Aug., 1997	14	\$8,741.30		8	\$1,496.49	\$779.14		
Sept., 1997	29	\$19,926.37		12	\$2,051.78	\$1,278.04		
Oct., 1997	12	\$4,716.81		23	\$3,184.83	\$2,063.89		
Nov., 1997	23	\$54,965.34		10	\$2,424.86	\$1,218.28		
Dec., 1997	25	\$36,881.09		15	\$4,376.97	\$2,775.66		
Jan., 1998	42	\$30,025.81		17	\$5,300.40	\$3,533.66		
Feb., 1998	37	\$31,164.95		29	\$22,961.69	\$8,501.18		
Mar., 1998	9	\$13,273.45		32	\$9,406.56	\$4,371.53		
Apr., 1998	10	\$5,628.21		10	\$2,602.62	\$1,279.77		
May., 1998	0	\$225.00		8	\$2,885.02	\$950.46		
June 1998	5	\$2,414.03		6	\$1,041.54	\$98.00		
Total FY 1998	216	\$210,774.07	\$0.00	178	\$59,317.43	\$27,672.72	41.3%	82.4%

FICAL YEAR 1998 - 99_

July, 1998	9	\$1,390.43		8	\$1,964.20	\$716.75		
Aug., 1998	10	\$2,240.70		10	\$1,048.28	\$372.47		
Sept., 1998	8	\$2,768.96		11	\$2,000.36	\$1,148.23		
Oct., 1998	22	\$28,704.85		14	\$1,860.17	\$807.48		
Nov., 1998	19	\$9,137.79		11	\$1,765.97	\$1,092.43		
Dec., 1998	23	\$11,959.10		27	\$4,441.02	\$2,040.71		
Jan., 1999	41	\$21,179.55		18	\$6,621.63	\$3,838.22		
Feb., 1999	45	\$26,236.24		41	\$12,119.09	\$6,923.61		
Mar., 1999	15	\$7,549.57		33	\$8,281.77	\$4,138.44		
Apr., 1999	9	\$8,013.54		14	\$3,035.82	\$1,388.41		
May., 1999	5	\$5,161.23		5	\$905.50	\$405.00		
June 1999	7	\$3,719.01		13	\$3,011.06	\$533.83		
Total FY 1999	213	\$128,060.97	\$0.00	205	\$47,054.87	\$23,405.58	55.0%	96.2%

FISCAL YEAR 1999-2000

July, 1999	5	\$1,556.38		9	\$2,287.53	\$1,198.81		
Aug., 1999	10	\$2,510.83		15	\$2,455.38	\$513.73		
Sept., 1999	6	\$2,032.19	\$5,324.80	28	\$3,563.06	\$475.93		
Oct., 1999	11	\$4,452.31	\$567.75	25	\$2,775.48	\$557.41		
Nov., 1999	14	\$8,634.64		26	\$3,250.96	\$1,322.96		
Dec., 1999	24	\$15,891.96		19	\$3,862.76	\$2,126.27		
Jan., 2000	49	\$27,872.14		28	\$7,952.94	\$3,814.02		
Feb., 2000	21	\$11,039.59		30	\$10,159.24	\$6,216.42		
Mar., 2000	19	\$9,873.21		31	\$6,709.07	\$3,555.40		
Apr., 2000	12	\$7,897.70		17	\$2,932.41	\$1,512.54		
May, 2000	7	\$5,039.46	\$293.60	20	\$7,062.23	\$3,164.00		
June, 2000	16	\$14,566.88		18	\$5,766.59	\$1,852.12		
Total FY 2000	194	\$111,367.29	\$6,186.15	266	\$58,777.65	\$26,309.61	76%	137%

FISCAL YEAR 2000-01

July, 2000	2	\$865.01		14	\$1,948.03	\$154.01		
Aug., 2000	20	\$15,837.60		17	\$3,302.27	\$1,063.92		
Sept., 2000	12	\$3,562.26		23	\$8,718.21	\$1,351.41		
Oct., 2000	18	\$122,696.24		29	\$7,457.98	\$490.16		
Nov., 2000								
Dec., 2000								
Jan., 2001								
Feb., 2001								
Mar., 2001								
Apr., 2001								
May, 2001								
June, 2001								
Total FY 2001	52	\$142,961.11	\$0.00	83	\$21,426.49	\$3,059.50	17%	160%

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
CIVIL RESTITUTION ACTIVITY REPORT
CURRENT MONTH
10/01/2000 TO 10/31/2000

	# CASES	AMOUNT
ORIG RESTITUTION VALUES ENTERED	18	\$122,696.24
HEARING COSTS ASSESSED	0	\$0.00
SALE OF CONFISCATED COMMODS	0	\$0.00
SALES EXCEEDING RESTITUTION	0	\$0.00
=====		
RESTITUTION ASSESSED	18	\$122,696.24
PAYMENTS	16	\$5,693.25-
PAYMENTS AFTER PAST DUE NOTICE	2	\$120.43-
PAYMENTS AFTER REVOKED NOTICE	7	\$1,238.54-
PAYMENTS FROM COLLECTION EFFORT	4	\$330.76-
PAYMENTS FROM HRG COST ASSESSED	3	\$75.00-
DISCOUNTS FOR TIMELY PAYMENTS	8	\$490.16-
OVERPAYMENTS	3	\$1.11
REFUND OF OVERPAYMENT	0	\$0.00
APPLIED CONFISCATED COMMODS	0	\$0.00
APPLIED EXCEEDING BALANCE DUE	0	\$0.00
REFUND OF CONFISCATED COMMOD.	0	\$0.00
RETURNED CHECKS	0	\$0.00
MISC. ADJUSTMENTS		
DEBITS	0	\$0.00
CREDITS	0	\$0.00
REASSESSMENTS		
DEBITS	0	\$0.00
CREDITS	0	\$0.00
WRITE-OFFS	1	\$0.54-
ASSESSMENTS WITHDRAWN	0	\$0.00
ADJUDICATION ADJUSTMENTS	0	\$0.00
FOUND NOT RESPONSIBLE	0	\$0.00
DISMISSED BY D.A.	0	\$0.00
CASES VOIDED BY ENFORCEMENT	0	\$0.00

FOOTNOTE:

FORFEIT OF CONFISCATED COMMODS	1	\$764.00
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LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
CIVIL RESTITUTION ACTIVITY REPORT
FISCAL YEAR TO DATE
07/01/2000 TO 10/31/2000

	# CASES	AMOUNT
ORIG RESTITUTION VALUES ENTERED	52	\$142,536.11
HEARING COSTS ASSESSED	15	\$425.00
SALE OF CONFISCATED COMMODS	0	\$0.00
SALES EXCEEDING RESTITUTION	0	\$0.00
=====		
RESTITUTION ASSESSED	52	\$142,961.11
PAYMENTS	42	\$14,457.62-
PAYMENTS AFTER PAST DUE NOTICE	3	\$155.43-
PAYMENTS AFTER REVOKED NOTICE	17	\$3,222.08-
PAYMENTS FROM COLLECTION EFFORT	8	\$3,216.36-
PAYMENTS FROM HRG COST ASSESSED	14	\$375.00-
DISCOUNTS FOR TIMELY PAYMENTS	23	\$3,059.50-
OVERPAYMENTS	5	\$1.58
REFUND OF OVERPAYMENT	0	\$0.00
APPLIED CONFISCATED COMMODS	0	\$0.00
APPLIED EXCEEDING BALANCE DUE	0	\$0.00
REFUND OF CONFISCATED COMMOD.	0	\$0.00
RETURNED CHECKS	1	\$25.00
MISC. ADJUSTMENTS		
DEBITS	1	\$20.00
CREDITS	0	\$0.00
REASSESSMENTS		
DEBITS	0	\$0.00
CREDITS	0	\$0.00
WRITE-OFFS	5	\$1,015.92-
ASSESSMENTS WITHDRAWN	0	\$0.00
ADJUDICATION ADJUSTMENTS	1	\$524.54-
FOUND NOT RESPONSIBLE	9	\$27,199.88-
DISMISSED BY D.A.	0	\$0.00
CASES VOIDED BY ENFORCEMENT	0	\$0.00

FOOTNOTE:

FORFEIT OF CONFISCATED COMMODS	6	\$46,915.55
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LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
CIVIL RESTITUTION ACTIVITY REPORT
INCEPTION TO DATE
10/31/2000

	# CASES	AMOUNT
ORIG RESTITUTION VALUES ENTERED	4,045	\$2,845,734.43
HEARING COSTS ASSESSED	217	\$5,775.00
SALE OF CONFISCATED COMMODS	331	\$269,865.45-
SALES EXCEEDING RESTITUTION	148	\$71,951.21
=====		
RESTITUTION ASSESSED	4,045	\$2,653,595.19
PAYMENTS	2,715	\$505,577.93-
PAYMENTS AFTER PAST DUE NOTICE	14	\$1,431.70-
PAYMENTS AFTER REVOKED NOTICE	50	\$11,383.16-
PAYMENTS FROM COLLECTION EFFORT	14	\$4,916.39-
PAYMENTS FROM HRG COST ASSESSED	95	\$2,475.00-
DISCOUNTS FOR TIMELY PAYMENTS	1,915	\$246,889.27-
OVERPAYMENTS	129	\$3,004.14
REFUND OF OVERPAYMENT	49	\$10,624.24
APPLIED CONFISCATED COMMODS	13	\$29,905.30-
APPLIED EXCEEDING BALANCE DUE	5	\$12,222.64
REFUND OF CONFISCATED COMMOD.	20	\$90,603.09
RETURNED CHECKS	2	\$61.75
MISC. ADJUSTMENTS		
DEBITS	3	\$55.00
CREDITS	13	\$10.22-
REASSESSMENTS		
DEBITS	21	\$6,881.15
CREDITS	58	\$36,391.47-
WRITE-OFFS	970	\$1,026,098.08-
ASSESSMENTS WITHDRAWN	6	\$1,399.24-
ADJUDICATION ADJUSTMENTS	23	\$12,388.80-
FOUND NOT RESPONSIBLE	49	\$104,508.67-
DISMISSED BY D.A.	0	\$0.00
CASES VOIDED BY ENFORCEMENT	0	\$0.00
=====		
** TOTAL OUTSTANDING	331	\$793,671.97

FOOTNOTE:

FORFEIT OF CONFISCATED COMMODS	32	\$85,457.30 *
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AGING OF SALE OF CONFISCATED COMMODITIES

VIOLATION DATE UNKNOWN	0	\$0.00
1 - 30 DAYS	7	\$3,541.97
31 - 60 DAYS	11	\$2,967.19
61 - 90 DAYS	24	\$25,120.40
91 - 120 DAYS	20	\$24,117.50
121 - 150 DAYS	16	\$16,322.25
151 - 180 DAYS	23	\$32,514.58
181 - 365 DAYS	50	\$57,612.55
OVER ONE YEAR	136	\$74,059.52
OVER TWO YEARS	152	\$114,679.74
OVER THREE YEARS	529	\$367,569.01
		=====
** TOTAL AGING	968	\$718,504.71

AGING OF OUTSTANDING CASES

COLLECTIONS WITH AGENCY:

CAN NOT BE INVOICED	6	\$8,756.06
CURRENT	8	\$110,756.79
1 - 30 DAYS	5	\$1,897.45
31 - 90 DAYS	9	\$4,156.19
91 - 180 DAYS	10	\$11,862.01
181 - 365 DAYS	40	\$24,670.16
OVER ONE YEAR	182	\$190,319.08

COLLECTIONS WITH PRIVATE COLLECTIONS FIRM:

1 - 90 DAYS	0	\$0.00
91 - 180 DAYS	0	\$0.00
181 - 365 DAYS	0	\$0.00
OVER ONE YEAR	70	\$440,704.69

AMOUNT UNDER PROTEST:

1 - 180 DAYS	0	\$0.00
181 - 365 DAYS	1	\$549.00
OVER ONE YEAR	0	\$0.00
		=====

** TOTAL AGING	331	\$793,671.43
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LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

PAGE: 1

CLASS I ACTIVITY REPORT

DATE: 11/01/2000

CURRENT MONTH

10/01/2000-10/31/2000

	# CASES	AMOUNT
FINES	419	\$21,350.00
HEARING COSTS		
DEBITS	255	\$6,375.00
CREDITS	0	\$0.00
		=====
TOTAL DUE		\$27,725.00

=====

PAID IN FULL	394	\$20,625.00-
PARTIAL PAYMENTS	9	\$405.00-
OVERPAYMENTS	1	\$50.00
REFUNDS	1	\$50.00
RETURNED CHECKS	0	\$0.00
MISC CHANGES		
DEBITS	0	\$0.00
CREDITS	0	\$0.00
ADJUSTMENTS TO VIOLATION		
DEBITS	9	\$450.00
CREDITS	0	\$0.00
VOIDS	47	\$2,000.00-
NOT GUILTY	30	\$1,600.00-

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LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
CLASS I ACTIVITY REPORT
FISCAL YEAR TO DATE
07/01/2000-10/31/2000PAGE: 2
DATE: 11/01/2000

	# CASES	AMOUNT
FINES	2,747	\$139,050.00
HEARING COSTS		
DEBITS	911	\$22,775.00
CREDITS	1	\$75.00-
		=====
TOTAL DUE		\$161,750.00

=====

PAID IN FULL	1,809	\$96,375.75-
PARTIAL PAYMENTS	28	\$1,335.00-
OVERPAYMENTS	10	\$375.75
REFUNDS	8	\$275.00
RETURNED CHECKS	2	\$100.00
MISC CHANGES		
DEBITS	2	\$20.00
CREDITS	0	\$0.00
ADJUSTMENTS TO VIOLATION		
DEBITS	21	\$1,050.00
CREDITS	0	\$0.00
VOIDS	195	\$7,975.00-
NOT GUILTY	86	\$3,400.00-

ENF_525U

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

PAGE: 3

CLASS I ACTIVITY REPORT

DATE: 11/01/2000

INCEPTION TO DATE

10/31/2000

	# CASES	AMOUNT
FINES	85,200	\$4,329,957.07
HEARING COSTS		
DEBITS	19,503	\$488,053.80
CREDITS	1	\$5,450.00-
		=====
TOTAL DUE		\$4,812,560.87

=====

PAID IN FULL	47,963	\$2,496,372.35-
PARTIAL PAYMENTS	1,276	\$58,189.37-
OVERPAYMENTS	954	\$26,183.42
REFUNDS	179	\$8,650.31
RETURNED CHECKS	63	\$3,375.00
MISC CHANGES		
DEBITS	63	\$1,045.00
CREDITS	168	\$156.03-
ADJUSTMENTS TO VIOLATION		
DEBITS	147	\$8,450.00
CREDITS	14	\$800.00-
VOIDS	4,740	\$202,782.73-
NOT GUILTY	877	\$43,825.00-
		=====
TOTAL OUTSTANDING		\$2,058,139.12

AGING OF OUTSTANDING CASES FROM CITATION DATE

CURRENT	202	\$10,150.00
1 - 30 DAYS	201	\$10,450.00
31 - 90 DAYS	721	\$36,375.00
91 - 180 DAYS	1,375	\$76,300.00
181 - 365 DAYS	1,084	\$73,445.00
OVER 1 YEAR UNCOLLECTABLE	0	\$0.00
OVER 1 YEAR PENDING	0	\$0.00
OVER 1 YEAR (OTHER)	28,896	\$1,851,419.12
		=====
** TOTAL AGING	32,479	\$2,058,139.12

AGING OF OUTSTANDING CASES FROM HEARING DATE

PREHEARING	1,260	\$64,050.00
0 - 90 DAYS	2,417	\$121,325.00
91 - 180 DAYS	1,046	\$68,815.00
181 - 270 DAYS	547	\$37,380.00
271 - 365 DAYS	902	\$62,998.00
OVER 1 YEAR UNCOLLECTABLE	0	\$0.00
OVER 1 YEAR PENDING	0	\$0.00
OVER 1 YEAR (OTHER)	26,307	\$1,703,571.12
		=====
** TOTAL AGING	32,479	\$2,058,139.12

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

NEWS RELEASE

James H. Jenkins Jr.
Secretary



CONTACT
225/765-2923

2000-242

10/26/00

WILDLIFE & FISHERIES COMMISSION TO MEET NOV. 2

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission will hold its next regular meeting on Thursday, Nov. 2, 2000, at 10 a.m. The meeting is open to the public and will take place in the Louisiana Room of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries building, located at 2000 Quail Dr. in Baton Rouge. The agenda follows:

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of Oct. 5, 2000
3. Enforcement & Aviation Reports/October
4. Announce Duck Stamp Competition Winner
5. Rule ratification -2001 Turkey Season
6. Louisiana/Texas Reciprocal Recreational Fishing License Agreement
7. Squirrel Season Update
8. Report by Dave Soileau on Refuges
9. Set March 2001 Meeting Date
10. Public Comments
11. Adjournment

-30-

EDITORS: *For more information, contact Marianne Burke 225/765-2917
(burke_mm@wlf.state.la.us).*

State of Louisiana



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Department of Wildlife & Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
Oct 25 7 65 28 00 2000

M.J. "Mike" Foster, Jr.
Governor

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chairman and Members of Commission
FROM: James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
SUBJECT: November Commission Meeting Agenda

The next regular Commission meeting will be held at 10:00 A.M. on Thursday, November 2, 2000, in the Louisiana Room at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA.

The following items will be discussed:

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of October 5, 2000

WINTON VIDRINE

3. Enforcement & Aviation Reports/October

OFFICE OF WILDLIFE

4. Announce Duck Stamp Competition Winner
5. Rule Ratification - 2001 Turkey Season

OFFICE OF FISHERIES

6. Louisiana/Texas Reciprocal Recreational Fishing License Agreement

Page 2
Commission Meeting
October 24, 2000

DIVISION REPORTS

7. Squirrel Season Update
8. Report by Dave Soileau on Refuges
9. Set March 2001 Meeting Date
10. Public Comments

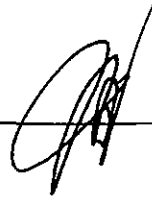
JHJ:sch

cc: Jim Patton
Phil Bowman
John Roussel
Craig Lamendola
Don Puckett
Dennis Kropog
Tracy Mitchell
Division Chiefs

October 24, 2000

NEWS RELEASE

APPROVED: _____



AGENDA FOR COMMISSION MEETING

The next regular public board meeting has been scheduled by the Commission for 10:00 A.M. on Thursday, November 2, 2000, at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA.

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of October 5, 2000
3. Enforcement & Aviation Reports/October
4. Announce Duck Stamp Competition Winner
5. Rule Ratification - 2001 Turkey Season
6. Louisiana/Texas Reciprocal Recreational Fishing License Agreement
7. Squirrel Season Update
8. Report by Dave Soileau on Refuges
9. Set March 2001 Meeting Date
10. Public Comments
11. Adjournment

C O V E R

S H E E T



FAX

To: Tom Gattle

Fax #: 318-559-1524

Subject: Commission Agenda

Date: October 23, 2000

Pages: 3, including this cover sheet.

COMMENTS:

Please review the attached agenda and then call me. Thanks.

From the desk of...

Susan Hawkins

La. Dept. Of Wildlife & Fisheries
P. O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000

225-765-2806
Fax: 225-765-0948

, 2000

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chairman and Members of Commission
FROM: James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
SUBJECT: November Commission Meeting Agenda

The next regular Commission meeting will be held at 10:00 A.M. on Thursday, November 2, 2000, in the Louisiana Room at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA.

The following items will be discussed:

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of October 5, 2000

WINTON VIDRINE

- . Enforcement & Aviation Reports/October

OFFICE OF WILDLIFE

- . Announce Duck Stamp Competition Winner
- . Rule Ratification - 2001 Turkey Season

OFFICE OF FISHERIES

- . Louisiana/Texas Reciprocal Recreational Fishing License Agreement

Page 2
Commission Meeting
, 2000

DIVISION REPORTS

- . Squirrel Season Update
- . Report by Dave Soileau on Refuges
- . Set March 2001 Meeting Date
- . Public Comments

JHJ:sch

cc: Jim Patton
Phil Bowman
John Roussel
Craig Lamendola
Don Puckett
Dennis Kropog
Tracy Mitchell
Division Chiefs

State of Louisiana



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Department of Wildlife & Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(225) 765-2800
October 3, 2000

M.J. "Mike" Foster, Jr.
Governor

MEMORANDUM

TO: Undersecretary, Assistant Secretary-Office of Wildlife,
Assistant Secretary-Office of Fisheries and Confidential
Assistant

FROM: James H. Jenkins, Jr. Secretary

SUBJECT: Commission Meeting Agenda - November 2, 2000

Please write on the bottom of this memo and return to Susan Hawkins by Thursday, October 19th any agenda items your office may have for the **Thursday, November 2nd** Commission Meeting to be held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive. This meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. on November 2nd. If you do not have anything for the agenda, please return memo and indicate so on the bottom of this memo. We cannot add anything to the agenda that requires commission action after we have published the agenda in the state journal.

Resolutions and Notices of Intent should be included with the list of items to be placed on the agenda. Thank you for your cooperation!

JHJ/sch

cc: Commissioners
Don Puckett
Winton Vidrine
Tommy Prickett
Bennie Fontenot
Karen Foote
Wynnette Kees
Brandt Savoie
Tracy Mitchell

*Susan ..
I have the following
item for the agenda.
① "LA./TX Reciprocal Recreational
Fishing License Agreement."*

Bennie

State of Louisiana



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Department of Wildlife & Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(225) 765-2800
October 3, 2000

M.J. "Mike" Foster, Jr.
Governor

MEMORANDUM

TO: Undersecretary, Assistant Secretary-Office of Wildlife,
Assistant Secretary-Office of Fisheries and Confidential
Assistant

FROM: James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary

SUBJECT: Commission Meeting Agenda - November 2, 2000

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JHJ/sch

cc: Commissioners
Don Puckett
Winton Vidrine
Tommy Prickett
Bennie Fontenot
Karen Foote
Wynnette Kees
Brandt Savoie
Tracy Mitchell

Ratify turkey seasons - Dave Arnoldi
Announce Dusk Stamp Winner - Robert Helm
Division Report - Squirrel Season Update -
Fred Kimmel

State of Louisiana



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Department of Wildlife & Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(225) 765-2800
October 3, 2000

M.J. "Mike" Foster, Jr.
Governor

MEMORANDUM

TO: Undersecretary, Assistant Secretary-Office of Wildlife,
Assistant Secretary-Office of Fisheries and Confidential
Assistant

FROM: James H. Jenkins, Jr. Secretary

SUBJECT: Commission Meeting Agenda - November 2, 2000

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JHJ/sch

cc: Commissioners
Don Puckett
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Karen Foote
Wynnette Kees
Brandt Savoie
Tracy Mitchell

None
Puckett

Hawkins, Susan

From: Foote, Karen
Sent: Thursday, October 19, 2000 4:30 PM
To: Roussel, John E; Hawkins, Susan
Subject: Marine Fisheries has no agenda items for the November meeting at this time

Oct-03-00 10:18A

P. 01

State of Louisiana



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Department of Wildlife & Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(225) 765-2800
October 3, 2000

M.J. "Mike" Foster, Jr.
Governor

MEMORANDUM

TO: Undersecretary, Assistant Secretary-Office of Wildlife,
Assistant Secretary-Office of Fisheries and Confidential
Assistant

FROM: James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary

SUBJECT: Commission Meeting Agenda - November 2, 2000

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JHJ/sch

cc: Commissioners
Don Puckett
Winton Vidrine
Tommy Trickett
Bennie Fontenot
Karen Boote
Wynnetta Kees
Brandt Savoie
Tracy Mitchell

Nothing to add to agenda.

*Tracy B. Mitchell 10/15/00
Louisiana Seafood Promotion Board*

State of Louisiana



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Department of Wildlife & Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(225) 765-2800
October 3, 2000

M.J. "Mike" Foster, Jr.
Governor

MEMORANDUM

TO: Undersecretary, Assistant Secretary-Office of Wildlife,
Assistant Secretary-Office of Fisheries and Confidential
Assistant

FROM: James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary

SUBJECT: Commission Meeting Agenda - November 2, 2000

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Karen Foote
Wynnette Kees
Brandt Savoie
Tracy Mitchell

C O V E R

S H E E T



FAX

To: Tom Gattle

Fax #: 318-559-1524

Subject: Texas Reciprocal Agreement

Date: October 24, 2000

Pages: 4, including this cover sheet.

COMMENTS:

From the desk of...

Susan Hawkins

La. Dept. Of Wildlife & Fisheries
P. O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000

225-765-2806
Fax: 225-765-0948